CIRCULATION LAST WEEK
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TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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Poetry.

NOT IN VAIN.

"Behold the tabernacle of God is with man."—Bible.

If we deny that God dwells now with man,
And man with God again;
That self-giving agrees still with His plan,
That to love Him means to love our brother,
And serving Him is serving each other,
Then, Christ was born in vain.

Except that from each true, heroic life,
The world some good retain;
That gentle peace grow out of desperate strife,
That each battle when fought by one alone,
Be won or lost by all from every one,
Then Christ has lived in vain

If we trust not that death can make no break
In life's unending chain;
That all who sleep in Jesus shall awake,
And that the work in one life well begun
Shall be finished sometime by some one,
Then, Christ has lived in vain.

If we hope not in that new life beyond,
Where transferred ones remain;
In immortality already dawned;
In God's kingdom dwelling in redeemed man,
And, in this world, justice on heaven's plan,
Then, Christ arose in vain.

But, if we know that Christ's mission on earth
Was to bring life to men,
And leave them hope and love of richest worth;
If by His words our lives are keyed better,
Being sons indeed, not slaves of the letter,
Then, Christ came not in vain.

Bryan, O. —S. GOBIET.

THE MOTHER.

A little ring of gold—a battered shoe—
A faded, curling wisp of yellow hair—
Some penciled pictures—playthings one or two—
A corner and a chest to hold them there.

Many a woman's fondest hoard is this,
Among her dearest treasures none so dear,
Though bearded lips are often hers to kiss
That once made only prattle to her ear.

The sturdy arm, the seasoned form, the brow
That arches over eyes of manly blue
Mean all joy to her living memory now,
And yet—and yet—she hugs the others, too!

With what rare love, mysterious and deep,
Down in a mother's heart through all the years,
That placid age can never lull to sleep
And is not grief, yet oft brings foolish tears.

She often goes those hoarded things to view
And linger the wee treasures hidden there—
To touch the little ring and battered shoe
And kiss the curling wisp of yellow hair!
—New York Press.

LIFE.

One says that life's a game of whist,
Where players bold and players shy
Make diamonds trumps down all the list
Of hands, howe'er the deal go by;
The schemer wins, they say, but I
Care not a deuce for long-suit arts,
A fig for knavish bowers! Why,
I find life but a game of Hearts.

"Life's poker," others will insist,
"It matters not how you may try,
Knowledge and skill are never missed—
Luck and bluff are the things." A lie!
A word, a look, a smile, a sight,
Will win a jackpot. Cupid's darts
Make all the chips. But poker? Fie!
I find life but a game of Hearts.

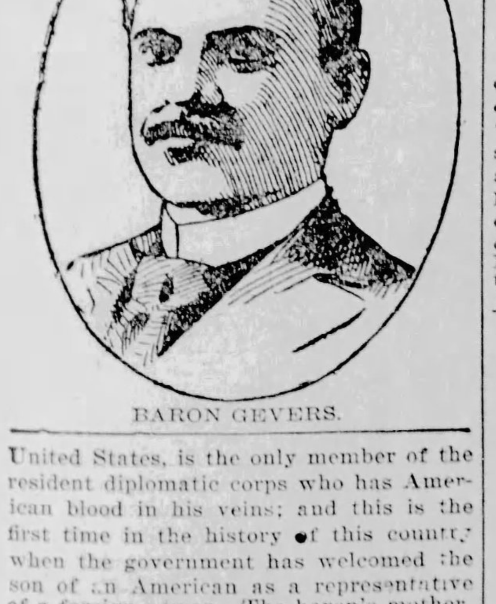
Old Omar called it chess, but hist!
He found it simpler, by the by,
When maidens wanted to be kissed,
Or ardent eyes cajoled reply.
Why any more the fact deny?
Though each man plays a thousand parts,
Yet each is molded by one die;
I find life but a game of Hearts.

Princes, though pessimists decry
Love's wound, because, forsooth, it smarts,
Heed thou them not; though stakes be high,
I find life but a game of Hearts.
—Philadelphia Press.

Miscellany.

FOREIGN MINISTER OF AMERICAN BLOOD

Baron Gevers, the newly appointed minister for the Netherlands to the



BARON GEVERS.

United States, is the only member of the resident diplomatic corps who has American blood in his veins; and this is the first time in the history of this country when the government has welcomed the son of an American as a representative of a foreign power. The baron's mother, before her marriage, was Miss Catherine Wright, daughter of the late Senator William Wright, of New Jersey. She was married 48 years ago, when the father of the present diplomat was a minister from Holland. Baron Gevers is 45 years old. He is unmarried and is attractive in manner and appearance. He inherited a fortune. In diplomatic circles it is asserted that this brilliant grandson of America was selected for the purpose of obtaining the aid of this government in bringing about a peace which will not mean the extermination of the Dutch republics in Africa.

Changeless Changeling.

"Guess I must have been changed in the cradle."
"Why?"
"I've never had any change since."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

With His Little Hatchet.

"If instid av th' chirry trae," mused the janitor philosopher, "our immortil George had cut down office salaries he wud niver hov bin so popular."

SEES THINGS UPSIDE DOWN

A Little Girl in California Who Lives in Topsy-Turveydom.

There is a 7-year-old girl in Alviso, Cal., who lives in a world all her own. It is a topsy-turvy one.

Little Mary Terry sees everything bottom side up and backward.

This sole inhabitant of topsy-turvydom

MARY TERRY.

is the daughter of a Portuguese rancher near Alvarado. For two years she has attended the Alviso public school. She is a pretty child, shy and graceful, with rosy coloring and black hair.

Her case puzzles the wise men of the west. So far as is now known, a similar instance has not been brought to the attention of science.

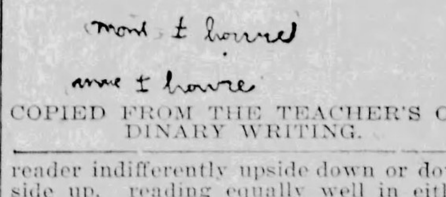
It was nearly a year before her teacher Miss Carrie Parrish, discovered the strange peculiarity of little Mary. The first six months' work in the receiving class consists mainly of the teaching of English. From the first Mary appeared timid and seemed slower of comprehension than the other members of her class. Nobody could understand why she did not learn faster. For a whole year her strange hieroglyphics appeared utterly meaningless to her teacher, who would only wonder at their invariable incorrectness. One day she discovered that her little pupil was not only writing everything upside down, but was reversing everything that she wrote.

If you will take a sheet of paper, write your name on it, turn it upside down, reverse the sheet and hold it up to the light you will see what Mary Terry sees.

Miss Parrish has succeeded in making the little girl understand that to be herself understood she must reverse and invert what she sees.

The other day at the school, in looking at the words on the blackboard, she seemed to be trying to peer over them. It is apparently impossible for her, until she has been over the letters, to understand their meaning.

It was amusing to see Mary hold her



COPIED FROM THE TEACHER'S ORDINARY WRITING.

reader indifferently upside down or down side up, reading equally well in either case. The best script produced is in the specimen copied from upside down writing done by the teacher.

With the kind permission of her principal, the writer spent a day in school with Mary.

Dr. George A. Powers expresses his belief that the defect in Mary's make-up is mental rather than physical. That as an image reflected on the retina is inverted, and that it is a mental effort only which enables man to see things right side up, it must be a mental lack in Mary's case which hinders her from seeing as the rest of mankind sees. He said he had never heard of a similar case in all his practice and reading.

THOUGHTS OF A SOLITARY MAN AMID NATURE

"Over and over again," says W. J. Stillman, in the April Atlantic, "as I sat alone by my camp fire at night, dreaming awake, I have heard a voice from across the lake calling me to come over and fetch it, and one night I rowed my boat in the darkness more than a mile to find no one. Watching for deer from a treetop one day, in broad sunlight, and looking over a mountain range, along the crest of which were pointed firs and long, level ridges of rock in irregular alternation, the eery feeling suddenly came over me, and the mountain top seemed a city with spires and walls, and I heard bands of music, and then hunting horns, coming down with the wind, and there was a perfect illusion of the sound of a hunting party hurrying down into the valley, which gave me a positive panic, as if I were being pursued and must run. I remember, also, on another occasion, a transformation—transfiguration, rather—of the entire landscape, in colors such as neither Titian nor Turner ever have shown me. It was a glorification of nature such as I had never conceived, and can not now comprehend. I had one evening, when I was lying awake in a troubled state of mind, a vision of a woman's face, utterly unlike anybody I had ever seen, and so beautiful that with the sheer delight of its beauty, I remained for several days in a state of ecstasy as if it were constantly before me; and I remember it still, after more than forty years, as more beautiful than any face I ever saw in the flesh, and it was as real while it lasted as any material object could have been, though it was a head without a body, like one of the vigineted portraits which used to be so fashionable in my early days."

EX-SPEAKER REED'S LAWYER DAUGHTER

"I did not study law to practice it, but only to gain a personal knowledge of the subject," said Miss Katherine Reed to a reporter recently.

MISS KITTIE REED.

Miss Reed, who is the daughter of ex-Speaker Reed, was one of the 48 young women who were graduated recently from the woman's law class of the University of New York.

"I wanted something to do," continued Miss Reed, "and decided the study under question would furnish me the desired occupation. My interest in law increased with the days devoted to it."

The ex-speaker's daughter was seated in her father's library, and her thoughtful face and earnest manner were in harmony with her surroundings of storied lore.

The conversation turned from law to society, and Miss Reed showed a preference for the society of Washington. She said:

"Society is more united in Washington than New York. There its interests are in common."

Miss Reed is a brunette, her hair brown and complexion fair, with roses in her cheeks. Her eyes are hazel, full of pensive meaning. She is of medium height, and possesses a graceful figure.

High Standard Attained.

Sillicus—When would you say that a man has acquired true greatness?

Cynicus—When he deserves his own opinion of himself.—Philadelphia Record.

ITALIAN VILLA DOWN IN TEXAS

The Expensive Home a Chicago Man Is Building at Port Arthur.

A Pompeiian villa, as perfect in every detail as one to be found upon the shore of the bay of Naples, in Italy, and an "Old Virginia house," as true to the style of achitecture of the colonial days as any to be seen in that famous state, have been designed in Chicago for two of the steel and wire magnates of the country—Isaac L. Ellwood, of De Kalb, Ill., and John W. Gates, of Chicago, says the Chicago Trubune. Both are to be

ISAAC ELLWOOD'S POMPEIIAN VILLA AT PORT ARTHUR, TEX.

built in the center of an eight-acre tract facing a wide driveway bordering on Lake Sabine, at Port Arthur, Texas, and which is now being transformed into an Italian garden. The climate of that section of the gulf of Mexico is semi-tropical, and the two residences, upon which work has just been begun, will be available for either winter or summer occupancy.

The Pompeiian villa is being built for Mr. Ellwood and the "Old Virginia house for Mr. Gates. The improvements, as planned, will cost approximately half a million dollars. The "Old Virginia house will be ready for Mr. Gates in August, and the Pompeiian villa for Mr. Ellwood will be completed early in October.

The residence tract will be surrounded by a four-foot fence of red brick, and will inclose a garden that is to be made distinctively Italian, with the formality of paths, hedges, separate flower gardens, terraces, arbors and fountains. There will be balustrades and statuary following closely the lines of the villas at Tivoli and Frascati, in Italy, and enriched by the same semi-tropical foliage to be seen in those places. A large and ornate entrance marks the driveway into the garden.

The water effects, which form the chief charm of the Italian garden, in fountains, cascades and still pools, will be easily attainable by means of artesian wells. One feature of the grounds is to be a natatorium, supplied by gushing fountains, and a recession of pools and cascades, finally disappearing toward the lake shore. The rear part of the grounds will be laid out as an athletic field with tennis court, golf links, croquet grounds and a bowling green. This section will be surrounded with forest trees, trellis and arbors. View of the stables and kitchen gardens by this arrangement will be cut off from the house. A complete system of water works is a part of the plans.

The Pompeiian villa is to be of but one story and will have ten rooms. In the center of the house is a large court, or "impluvium," surrounded by wide porticos with sliding wire screens. All the principal rooms open on these wide porches.

In the center of the court is designed a square marble basin, at the end of which a bacchante feeds the sparkling waters from a wine rack. The figure will be in bronze and a copy of an original in a Naples museum. The court will be filled with rare flowers and tropical shrubbery, and hundreds of incandescent electric lamps will be arranged among the flower beds. Electric lights also will be placed in the large fountain beneath the water, and will illuminate and give the effect of a shining silver lining to the basin.

PICTURESQUE OLD MOUNTAIN HOUSE

The oldest building in the Adirondack mountains is the old Arnold house, located on "John Brown's Tract" in Herkimer county, New York.

This old house has a very interesting history.

In 1792 Alexander Macomb, a fur trader from the far West, came to New York state and purchased 3,670,715 acres from the state at the price of seventeen cents per acre. This land lay right in the heart of the Adirondacks and comprised large sections of Herkimer, Hamilton, Lewis, Jefferson, St. Lawrence and Franklin counties.

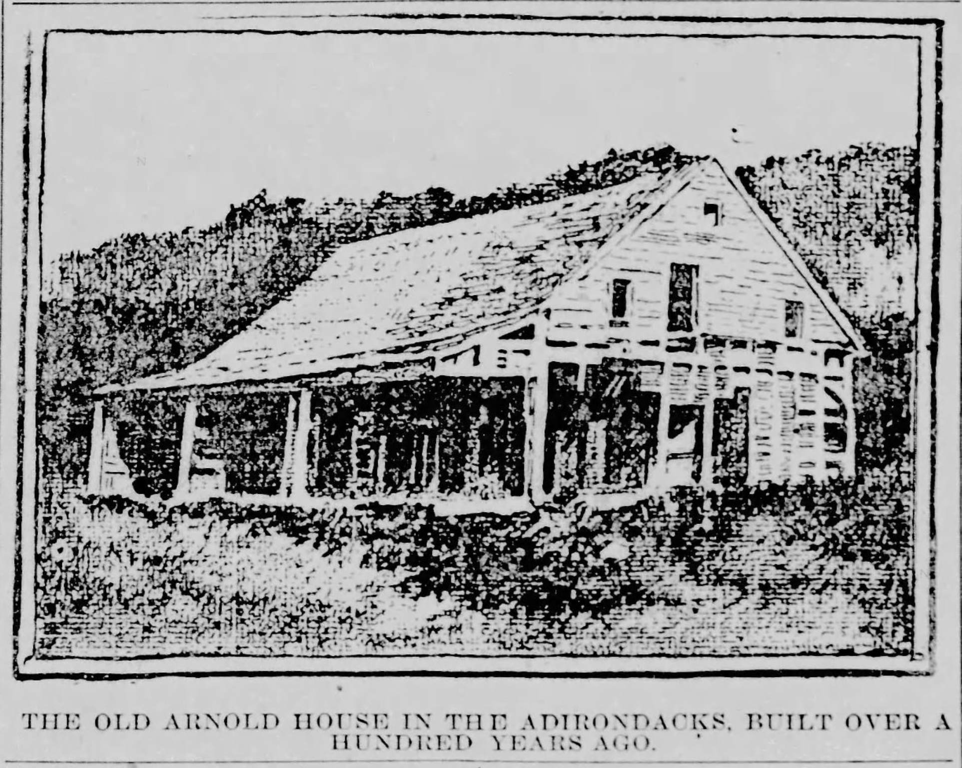
Three men named Constable, Daniel and McCormick, were equally interested in this purchase with Macomb, and soon after the purchase, Macomb becoming insolvent, Constable became the principal owner of the vast tract.

In 1794 James Greenleaf bought 210,000 acres of this tract, which, a little later, he was obliged to mortgage to Philip Livingstone. Subsequently he gave a second mortgage to other parties, including John Brown, a wealthy merchant of Providence, R. I. In 1798, Greenleaf having failed to redeem his mortgages, the entire tract was bought in by John Brown, and even now is known as the "John Brown Tract." It was regarded for a long time as the whole New York wilderness, whereas it really comprises only about one-seventeenth of that region.

John Brown first visited his tract in 1799, when he had it surveyed into eight townships. On Township No 7 (Old Forge) he made a clearing, erected a saw and grist mill and a few log houses, in one of which his agent took up his abode. This house is still standing, and is said to be the oldest house in that section.

In 1812 Charles Herreshoff, Brown's son-in-law, went to this small settlement established by Brown, and moved into this very house. He declared that "he would settle the tract or the tract would settle him," and the sequel proved that the latter statement came true. He committed suicide in the house and today the mark of the bullet can be seen on the walls.

The old house changed hands again,



THE OLD ARNOLD HOUSE IN THE ADIRONDACKS, BUILT OVER A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

and in 1830 it was leased by Nat Foster, the celebrated hunter and trapper, who used it as his headquarters.

Near Nat lived an Indian named Peter Waters. Nat, quarreling with the Indian, shot him dead, and it is recorded that Nat moved quickly to other regions.

Another hunter, Otis Arnold, with his wife and one child took possession of this lonely forest home in 1838. Here for thirty years he kept open board and raised a large family of children, who became famous guides. Again was this house to be made the scene of a tragedy. In September, 1868, Arnold had a quarrel with another guide and trapper, and in the passion of the moment shot him. He died five hours later, and Arnold, filled with remorse, drowned himself in a lake near by.

Arnold's son then ran the house as a sportsman's hotel and general outing house, and it is from this landlord that it takes its present name of the "Arnold house." For many years its genial board was open to the weary traveler, and many were the jokes and huge the laughs which resounded through its now lonely halls.

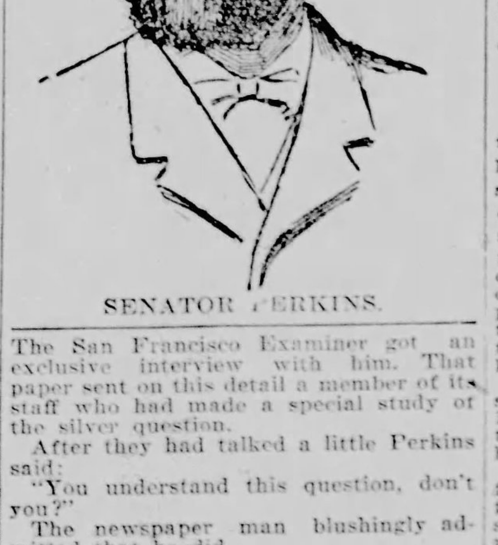
The retreat has long outlived its usefulness, and is nearly gone from gradual decay. Before long it will disappear entirely and will be dead and forgotten.—New York Mail and Express.

SENATOR PERKINS STUMBLED INTO SUCCESS

The other day in the Senate, says the New York Telegraph's Washington letter, President Frye called Senator Perkins, of California, to preside. It was the first time that the gentleman from the Golden Gate has swung into prominence during the session. Although Perkins has been somewhat of a disappointment to his state, he can never sink altogether into obscurity.

Perkins has been a phenomenally fortunate man. Without education and without much native wit, he has stumbled successfully from eminence to eminence. It is true that fortune at times has smiled upon him with a suspicion of humor in the smile, as Zangwill would say, but fortunately for the senator from California he has been impervious to the joke.

Eary iln 1895, before the silver question had become the popular political and economic jingle, and when the crime of 1873, for all the general public knew, might have been a series of assassinations or infanticides, Senator Perkins returned from Washington to California.



SENATOR PERKINS.

The San Francisco Examiner got an exclusive interview with him. That paper sent on this detail a member of its staff who had made a special study of the silver question.

After they had talked a little Perkins said:

"You understand this question, don't you?"

The newspaper man blushingly admitted that he did.

"Well, then," responded the senator, cheerily, "you are just the man to write an interview for me. The truth is, I am very tired, and if you'll make me out a bimetallist, I'll be satisfied."

It was a narrow escape for Perkins, whose knowledge of the issue was not as broad and deep as the ocean over which his steamboats sail. The Journalist spread himself on the article, putting into the mouth of the senator a learned and lucid exposition of the vexatious subject. It gave Perkins a great boom, and when his party leaders called upon him for a pamphlet on the topic for campaign purposes, he said: "Gentleman, at great pains I prepared an interview for the Examiner on this subject. It contains exactly what I wish to say. I will thank you therefore to reproduce that article as my official platform."

This was done and the virtuous journalist's vicarious eloquence was circulated widely as the inspired utterance of Senator Perkins.

His Cause for Thankfulness.

"Bless God," exclaimed Br'er Williams, "summer time ain't ez fur off ez de promis' lan'! We had a mighty tarryfyin', col' winter, but by de blessin' er Providence we comin' ter whar I kin almos' feel de July sun hot on my sleepin' face!"—Atlanta Constitution.

ACCESSORIES IN MAKING AND LAYING CABLES

Some interesting facts concerning the making and laying of cables are given in the Electrical Review, which says, regarding the discussion over building a trans-Pacific cable:

"The process of manufacturing deep-sea cable of great length is not generally understood. Almost equally important is the proper laying of the cable after it is made. In Europe, the universal custom at present is for cables to be manufactured at points on deep water, the factories being adjacent to piers, alongside of which the cable ships lie, so that the cable is coiled up in the tanks on these vessels as rapidly as it is manufactured. In this way the unit of cable length is a shipful.

"To undertake successfully the building of the trans-Pacific cable in this country will, therefore, necessitate the erection at the waterside of a sufficient plant or plants for its manufacture and the acquisition of several cable ships to lay the individual sections. Such a factory with its machinery would cost about $1,000,000.

"There are in the world about 35 cable ships, of which more than 25 fly the British flag. Not one is American. The construction of the cable will, therefore, necessitate the building of at least two cable ships, at a cost of $500,000 each. Their operation and other costs of transporting and laying the cable will bring this figure for the ships up to about $2,000,000 before the cable is laid. The cable itself will cost in the neighborhood of $13,000,000, this price being based on a length of 7,000 nautical miles and a price of 30 cents a foot of the finished cable."

THE MUSICAL MOUSE.

Any cowboy on the upland plains will tell you that at night, when sleeping out, he has often heard the most curious strains of birdy music in his half awakening hours—a soft, sweet, twittering song, with trills and deeper notes, and if he thought about it at all, he set it down to some small bird singing in its dreams, or accepted his comrade's unexplanatory explanation that it was one of those "prairie nightingales." But what that was he didn't trouble himself to know.

I have often heard the strange night song, but not being able to trace it home, I set it down to some little bird that was too happy to express it all in daylight hours, says a writer in Scribner's.

Several times at night I overheard from my captive a long-drawn note, before it dawned on me that this was the same voice as that that often sings to the rising moon. I did not hear him really sing, I am sorry to say. I have no final proof. My captive was not seeking to amuse me. Indeed, his attitude toward me from first to last was one of unbending scorn. I can only say I think (and hope) that it was the same voice. But my allegiance is due to scant science. Oh! why didn't I take the other trail? for then I should have been able to announce here, as now I do not dare to, that the sweet night singer of the plains and the plush-clad fairy that nightly danced about my door are the same.

A USELESS DRINK.

Frederick Villiers in his letter about Magersfontein, relates this incident: After the battle he came on some of the wounded enemy. "The Scandinavian in command had a bayonet thrust through his stomach and was dying. He signed to me that he was thirsty. I lifted him up and gave him a cup of condensed milk. A wounded companion lying by his side said, in very good English: 'It's no use to give it him, sir; it only runs out of the hole in his stomach.' This was true, but still the poor fellow had the sensation of the refreshing draught passing down his throat. It was his last drink. I can see his eager, hungry look even now, and, though an enemy, I wish I could have done more for him. A few hours afterward he was buried by the side of the heroes of the Highland Brigade."—London Leader.

FREDERIC MAYER'S AMERICAN LETTER ON THE GREAT PARIS EXPOSITION.

Paris, April 3.—And now comes the consummation. When these lines appear in print the exposition of 1900 will be an actuality. And from her lofty position at the apex of the monumental entrance to the fair, the plaster impersonation of the City of Paris, with elevated head and modest gesture, will be welcoming to the gorgeous show visitors from every part of the world. This is the first time in French history that the city of Paris

"THE CITY OF PARIS WELCOMING HER GUESTS," ON TOP OF GRAND ENTRANCE TO PARIS EXPOSITION.

has been typified by the statue of a handsome woman in ultra-modern attire. Some jocular journalists have said that she looks like the "Girl from Maxim's." But this is a jibe. So far as sculpture will permit, the features and garb of the fair lady are those of an elegant Parisienne of the most fin-de-siecle style. She appears more likely to have been gowned by a Felix or a Worth than by one of the more daring dressmakers who cater to the loud, showy, extravagant fashions which appeal to the Maxim girls. The statue in question is the work of M. Moreau-Vauthier, the sculptor, and his plucky departure from set lines is highly commendable.

Paris Personified.

One gets heartily tired of seeing cities and provinces portrayed by sculptors and painters as feminine figures in the nude, or scantily garbed in antique gowns, or standing like some modern danseuse of the corps de ballet on the big toe of the left foot, while the outstretched arms are supposed to be welcoming all who gaze upon her. The sculptor has not only paid a compliment to the modern busy city of Paris, but in gowning his emblematic figure in the latest fashion, he has rendered a high tribute to the Parisian artists and designers. Even her cap or bonnet, in which emblems of the city are used as trimmings, is exclusively modern. The mantle is richly embroidered, and the lady is, of course decollete. Beneath this emblematic figure the arms of the city are pictured in a detailed and artistic fashion.

Among the many novelties of the fair, one of the most curious will be the "filanzanes" to convey visitors from one spot to another. Can you guess what filanzanes are? You will find them an

A FILANZANE AT THE EXPOSITION.

importation from the big island of Madagascar, which is the latest acquisition of France in the colonial line.

A Novel Vehicle.

A corps of natives from Madagascar have been imported and a concession granted to them to carry visitors about the grounds. The conveyance is not precisely elegant or convenient from the European standpoint (not half as attractive as an automobile), and it will require a few weeks before visitors to the fair are accustomed to the sight, yet it is a fairly comfortable invention. It consists of an ordinary seat attached by four bands of leather to two parallel bars, which rest on the shoulders of the native carriers. The latter are garbed in their native attire—a thick shirt and a large straw hat. They are barefooted, and notwithstanding the stony soil glide along swiftly. Like all other colonial undertakings at the fair, no doubt they will pile up quite a snug little fortune during their six months in Paris. No one will grudge them the money, for their solid legs and shoulders will have earned it twice over. There is little likelihood, however, of the ubiquitous Paris cabs and the automobiles finding a formidable rival in the filanzanes, for the charge to the public for this novel mode of conveyance is $1 per hour.

Cost of Side Shows.

While you can pass through the exposition gates in consequence of the surplus of admission tickets, for about five cents, do not think to find all prices on the ground pitched at a proportionately low scale. To see the "attractions" will prove quite expensive, if you take them all in. In Chicago, at the World's Fair, the prevailing price on the Midway for the side shows was a dime or a quarter. In Paris it will average from 50 to 60 cents per person. There are few places on the grounds where the charge of admission is as low as one franc, and in none of the main attractions is there a ten-cent rate. You can see the most of the shows, indeed, for 40 cents, but this only entitles you to standing room, or seats in the poorest part of the house. On the "Street of Paris," where will be congregated most of the "fast" shows and theatres, it will cost a dollar to get in and a dollar-and-a-half if you want to occupy one of the best seats. As the entertainment will last only from 60 to 90 minutes, the price exacted is (comparatively speaking) far in excess of the current charges of the popular houses of amusement on the boulevards.

This greed for gain on the part of the concessionaires may result in disaster, but as these are all independent enterprises, the exposition management leaves each to arrange its financial affairs according to its own best judgment. All concessionaires have been compelled to pay a high price in advance for the privileges of the ground. The exposition authorities are not interested in any way in the receipts of the theatres, villages, music halls, restaurants and cafes inside the walls. They levy no percentage on the gross receipts, as has been the case in all former expositions. The American visitors will do well to examine their tickets and make some inquiries before laying down the price of admission to the side-shows.

Inexpensive Big Things.

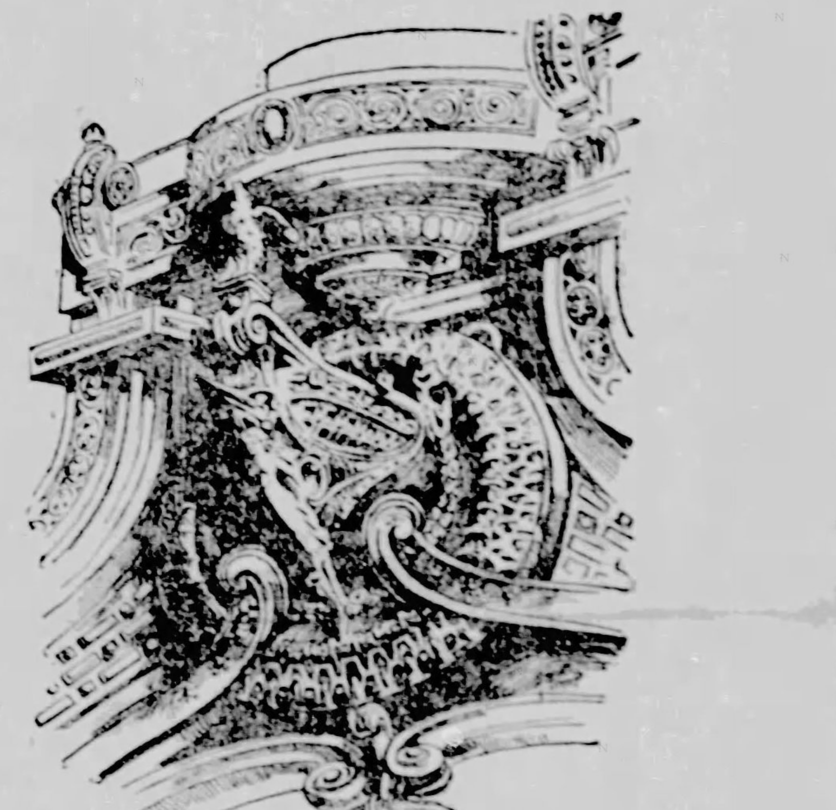
With the very big enterprises in the hands of well-known individuals and responsible companies, there is less of the grasping disposition. Thus, at the Palace of Costume the price of admission will be two francs (forty cents), and there will be no increase or decrease. The same may be said of the leading panoramas. In "Old Paris," however, if one feels desirous of entering all the old shows in this famous, artistic reproduction of the city in days gone by, he should have his pockets well filled. One price of admission entitles him to see and walk through the streets to the ancient city, but all the entertainments are "extra." Those who come to "do" the Exposition philosophically will remark that they can see about as much from the outside of "Old Paris" as within, for the street which stretches for several hundred yards along the edge of the Seine is replete with interest. The special features are concert halls, at which the finest music will be given, one or two theatres where interesting plays will be presented by artists of talent, etc. To cover "Old Paris" thoroughly will cost a five-dollar bill. Nevertheless one can have a thoroughly good time on the grounds, and spend days in sightseeing without spending a single cent in addition to the original admission fee. Just as in the modern City of Paris itself and all other cities, the main attractions are free to any one who will go about with open eyes. As at the circus so at the Exposition, one admission entitles you to see everything in the main tent, while the side-shows, the lemonade, the cushioned reserved seats, the chewing gum and the candy are purely voluntary matters.

A Polyglot Crowd.

The finishing touches are now being given to the Fair. One of the most curious sights is to see the international convocation of workmen building pavilions, installing queer pieces of furniture and completing the decorations of the various foreign palaces and pavilions. On that beautiful incline, the Park of the Trocadero, which stretches from the Palace to the River, one may hear every language spoken. Here are Chinamen, Dahomens, Russians, Siberians, Indians, Indo-Chinese, Malgaches, Coreans, Japs, Senegalese, Danes, Swedes, Norwegians—a host of working men and women, for married men seem to have been chosen for Paris preference to the bachelors, and have brought their wives along. Toiling faithfully at their jobs, these people put in twelve to fourteen hours daily in spite of the regulation eight hours, and use all of their spare time in disputing and fighting with one another or with their contractors. Yet all proceeds with much smoothness, due probably to the fact that one and all are happy to have visited Paris and hope to carry away to distant homes a substantial souvenir of their labor.

Bring Your Kodak.

At least a clear and concise arrangement has been made by the Exposition management in regard to photographing at the Fair. The new rules cancel all



ORNAMENTAL DESIGN ON GRAND ENTRANCE TO PARIS EXPOSITION.

preceding arrangements and are likely to give satisfaction to all concerned, except perhaps, the professional photographer, who appears to have been severely mulcted. Kodaks are permitted on the grounds and in the buildings at all hours of the day free of charge. Persons desirous of using a photographic apparatus must obtain a written permit from the management. This will cost the applicant $5 per day. Professional photographers, however, have the option of paying $200 for a continuous permit, covering the entire Exposition period. There is a restriction, however, that photographers with apparatus may not operate on the grounds after 1 o'clock in the afternoon, nor take any views of exhibits without special permission.

Cheap Automobilism.

Amateurs in automobilism and bicycling will find in Paris this summer a most complete exhibition of all that pertains to the twentieth century vehicles. The preparations now in progress will give every visitor ample opportunity to ride in the latest machine. This automobile service between the Exposition grounds and the Vincennes is being organized on a sensible basis, and in most cases the cost will not exceed one franc for a ride of a mile and a half at rapid speed. The automobile races will be numerous and should prove interesting. For amateurs of sport, there will be plenty of legitimate horseracing on the leading track, just outside the Paris fortifications. All the race courses have appropriated large additional sums of money to be contested for with the expectation of a tremendous attendance this summer.

Frederic Mayer

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An Important Question.

A North Omaha Sunday school superintendent always conducts the lesson review in his school. He spends about five minutes in explaining the lesson, and then asks:

"Now, has any one a question to ask?"

Last Sunday he explained the lesson as usual, dwelling at length on its chief thoughts, and wound up with the usual question:

"Now, has any one a question to ask?"

A member of the boys' junior class raised his hand.

"Well, what is your question?" asked the superintendent.

"Please, sir, are we going to have a picnic this summer?"—Omaha World-Herald.

ARTISTIC FOOT-BRIDGE. PARIS EXPOSITION.

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Conemaugh Dam.

"Please tell me who owned the dam on Conemaugh river above Johnstown, and whether the dam has been rebuilt since the Johnstown flood?"—L. R. C., Hinklesville, W. Va.

The dam was to create a lake. It was originally built, if we remember right, for canal purposes; but after the old canal was abandoned, the dam was bought by a club of Pittsburg gentlemen, who made the reservoir a hunting and fishing resort. The dam was never rebuilt.

Free State Flag.

"Please give a description of the flag of the Orange Free State."—J. W. A., Cumming, Iawo.

The Orange Free State flag consists of seven horizontal stripes, alternately white and yellow. The top and bottom stripes are white, so there are four white and three yellow. The union in the upper corner is three horizontal stripes, the first red, the second white, the third blue.

Mule-Footed Hogs.

We are receiving a shoal of letters from Blade readers who want to buy mule-footed hogs. We did not preserve the addresses of any dealers in them when we printed an article on them several weeks ago, and consequently do not know who they are, or where. So we suggest to some of them that they can find buyers if they advertise in The Blade, and the Bureau will be glad to call attention to the advertisement when it appears. Don't write to ask the names and addresses of people who inquire, for we do not preserve them.

Easter Eggs.

"Why is it that we feast on eggs on Easter Sunday?"—W. E. B., Whitwell, Tenn.

Because the egg is a symbol of the resurrection. It is cold and inanimate, yet from it comes the living bird.

The Prince of Wales.

"Who would be heir apparent to the throne if the Prince of Wales should die—his oldest daughter or younger brother?"—L. F. B., Unadilla, Neb.

Neither. The oldest surviving son of the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, is next in succession; and next to him is his oldest son, Prince Edward, now a little boy some six or eight years old.

Sorghum Seed.

C. L. S., Sequatchee College, Tenn.: We have made no offer of sorghum seed. We printed an item saying that the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station at Wooster, O., would send a new variety of sorghum seed to farmers in Ohio. Being a state institution it can not use its funds for the benefit of any but Ohio farmers.

The Confederate Flag.

W. C. M., Granville, O.: The design of the Confederate flag was changed several times. The Confederate congress in March, 1861, adopted as their emblem the so-called "Stars and Bars." It was made up of three horizontal bars of red, white and red, with a blue union in the upper left hand corner, on which were displayed theirteen white stars in a circle, thus giving the historic red, white and blue, which tri-color appeared in all the succeeding changes. The resemblance of this to the "Stars and Stripes" led to confusion, mistakes and loss of life in the first battle of Bull Run, or "Manassas" as the Confederates designated it, and shortly after that action another flag was born to the Confederacy, in September, 1861.

The battle flag was then adopted. This, in the language of heraldry, was a red field charged with a blue saltier, with a narrow border of white, on which were displayed thirteen white stars; in other words, a blue St. Andrew's cross on a red ground. This was easily distinguished and was never changed.

The Stars and Bars were in '63 supplemented by the camp flag. This was in size and shape like the other, except it was white with no stripes and the battle flag in the upper corner, next the staff. It was found deficient in actual service, in that displaying so much white it was apt to be mistaken for a flag of truce, and on February 24, 1865, it gave place to the last flag of the Confederacy, the outer half being a red vertical bar. Appearing so late in the war, it was not so familiar as the others; in fact, was comparatively little known.

Prices and Elections.

"Why is it that prices in almost all articles become lower before a Presidential campaign?"—E. J. J., Newman Grove, Neb.

Your statement is not correct. Prices do not fall just before a Presidential campaign, as a regular thing. Prices rose during the campaign of 1896, if you will remember. During the campaigns of 1884, 1888 or 1892, the tariff question was the issue. All manufacturing and commercial men knew that if the Democrats won, and inaugurated a low tariff era, trouble would come. Consequently they waited, till the election. They did not add to their factories, buy new stocks of raw material, and wholesale merchants did not lay in stocks of goods affected by the tariff, for fear of loss. This lowered prices on some things, but by no means all. The panic following the Wilson bill's enactment showed the people the folly of abandoning protection, and in the campaign of 1896 prices rose, because it was seen that the Republicans would win, and protection would be restored. But these cases, depending upon a specific cause, do not make a rule for all Presidential elections at all times.

The Uitlanders.

"Did England demand of Boer government right of suffrage for her (England's) subjects with them securing allegiance to the Boer government?. Such a claim is made here."—B. F. A., Kenesaw, Neb.

This was all fully explained in a long article published several weeks ago on the causes of the Boer war. What England asked was, that the time should be shortened from fourteen years to five years' residence, to enable the Uitlanders (foreigners) to become full citizens of the Transvaal. Upon becoming citizens of the Transvaal, of course, any English Uitlanders would renounce British citizenship. No demand was made that they should remain British subjects and become Transvaal citizens.

Primary Money.

"What is meant by primary money and taken money?"—J. C. S., Bellingham, Minn.

Primary money is that coin whose bullion value fixes the purchasing power of the unit of value. Gold coin is our primary money, because the worth of the dollar is the bullion value of the amount of gold in the gold dollar. Token money is coin whose bullion value is not equal to its face value. For instance the bronze in our one-cent piece is not worth a cent. The same is true of the nickel, and of all our silver money. There is about 4 cents' worth of silver in the silver dime, and so on.

Gov. Roosevelt.

"Please give a short account of the life of Governor Roosevelt. What is the matter of him for Vice President?"—S. M. L., Randolph, O.

Gov. Roosevelt refuses to be a candidate for second place this year. His ambition is higher. When approached on this point he dismisses the questioner with the sentence: "It is a long reach to 1904." That is true, but it is also true that the Roosevelt personality and character has already made a tremendous impression on the Middle West and that it is the Middle West which now determines who shall or shall not sit in the presidential chair at Washington. The Middle West is free, liberal, progressive. The core of genuine Americanism is preserved within its bounds. Governor Roosevelt appeals to its love of masculine color, of strenuous living, of real independence, with a force even greater than that exerted by Samuel J. Tilden twenty-five years ago, for the Middle West has seen and heard Roosevelt as it never saw or heard Tilden. It will be strange if this imaginative, virile, active section of the nation does not overleap the will of machine-makers and professional politicians and popularly demand the Roosevelt nomination for President in 1904.

The man's life has been a building for great things. In blood he is a mixture of Dutch, French, Irish and Scotch. Through nine generation his name has been an honored one in New York. An invalid in his youth (he is now 42) he conquered weakness with boxing, polo, climbing the Jungfrau and the Matterhorn, and a wild dash in the last big buffalo hunt of this country, in which, at Pretty Butte, with the Sioux, he brought down as many as his companions. He passed through the National Guard of New York state as a member of the Eighth regiment. He was elected to the New York assembly in 1882, 1883 and 1884. Called a "dude" by his opponents, he made them respect him as a man. At the Chicago convention which nominated Blaine he stood with George William Curtis and fought Blaine. Blaine was nominated. Curtis went over to Cleveland; Roosevelt stood by his party and Blaine. That is the difference in men. He wrote books—good ones. President Harrison made him a member of the national civil service commission. President Cleveland retained him. He was a police commissioner of New York City. He was a soldier in Cuba. He is now governor of New York.

That is a life worth living. He has been purposeful, never a drone, never a mischief-maker. His respect for the law as it is found on the statute books is as great as his respect for common decency and honesty in political life. He stands for all that the sunbonneted woman in Kansas said of him last spring as his train halted at the station of her little town.

"God bless, you, Teddy. You're a good man."

Rhode Island.

"Please tell me why Rhode Island has two capitals, and is there a state house in both cities?"—Subscriber, Morral, O.

The present state of Rhode Island was made up of two separate colonies—Providence Plantations, whose capital was Providence, and Rhode Island, whose capital was Newport. They were united in one colony by royal charter before the Revolution, but kept both capitals. This continued until a few years ago, when Providence was made the capital.

Area of London.

"Will you please inform the readers of The Blade the number of square miles included in the corporation of the city of London, England?"—A. B., Chloride, N. M.

London is not governed as American cities are, but by districts. It is the same as though half-a-dozen cities stood in juxtaposition, each with its own separate government. The entire area included in London is 122 square miles. There are 28 districts in the metropolis.

Mecklenburg Declaration.

"Please inform those of us who do not know what the Mecklenburg declaration of May 20th, 1775, is that is made so much of in the southern states?"—J. D. W., Elbert, Col.

On that date delegates from Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, met at Charlotte "to take into consideration the existing state of affairs." They signed and forwarded to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia a declaration of independence, one clause reading as follows: "We do hereby declare ourselves a free and independent people, under the control of no power other than that of our God and the general government of the Congress."

American Tin Plate.

A. M., Marion, Ind.: The tin plate industry in the United States dates from the latter part of 1891. In that year, there was very little produced, while the imports were something over 1,000,000,000 pounds during that year. The official figures for last year were, imported, 108,484,826 pounds, or hardly more than one-tenth of the importations of 1891, and manufactured in the United States 791,371,484 pounds. Although the figures have not yet so far changed places that we import none and manufacture all the tin plate used in this country, they have traveled a long way in that direction. At present there seems no reason for the reversal of the present course of the tinplate trade. The United States has come to be the favorite lodging place of the steel industry, and everything which depends upon that industry of course will share its advantages.

The plates used as the basis of the tinplate can probably be produced here cheaper than anywhere else in the world, and the process of dipping has been much improved since Americans took hold of the business. A gratifying thing about the matter also is the excellent quality which American tinplates have attained. This was a point upon which some doubt was at first expressed, but experience has shown the ability of American makers to put out as good an article as the best foreign, and at a cost so low that the export trade in tinplates promises to be in time a feature in American business.

Miscellaneous.

J. B., Girdland, Pa.: It is a fraud.

M. T. H., Zodiac, Mo.: We know of no such school.

C. B. D., Corbet, Va.: The two authors are different persons.

J. S. H., Salem, Ind.: Consult some good physician, well informed in nervous diseases.

F. J. B., Minerva, Ore.: We are sorry, but w have not the facts to give you that information.

O. B. H., Osseo, Mich.: The widow will be entitled to a pension from the date of the application.

W. S. T., Winona, Ind.: Both regulars and volunteers are under the same discipline in the service.

W. R. B., Whittier, Cal.: The Question Bureau of Weekly Blade of March 8 h[illegible] the full story of the killing of Sanford by Goebel.

J. R. S., Chester, O.: We are sorry to say we have not the figures. The secretary of state of Kansas can doubtless inform you.

J. B. South Lyon, Mich.: We have not the figures to state the amount of increase, but you must remember that the war interfered with the trade of the Philippines.

W. T. D., Fido, Va.: The contested Congressional seat for the 9th Virginia district was decided in favor of Walker, Republican, over Rhea, Democrat.

R. M., Aurora, Mo.: If you can give the date, we will send you a back number containing the poem, if we have any left. We can not spend time searching the files for it.

G. S., Cadmus, Mich.: So far as we understand your question, the only way in which a man loses citizenship is by being convicted of felony. He loses his voting rights unless pardoned.

F. H. H., Ithaca, Mich.: We are unable to give figures as to probable expenses at Paris this summer. Apply to the steamship offices in New York, which are engaged in passenger traffic to Paris.

J. M., Powersville, Mo.: The word "ambeer," meaning tobacco juice, or the yellow deposit in a pipe, is not recognized by lexicographers. It is probably a corruption of amber, and refers to the yellow color, resembling amber.

A. M., Chamberlain, S. D.: Those European countries which pension their soldiers do it only for wounds or disabilities incurred while in service, which compel discharge. They do not pension after discharge, as we understand it.

B. B. F., Glyndon, Ind.: The newsboys on trains are in the employ of a news company, which pays the railroads for the privilege. Any train newsboy w[illegible] tell you where his headquarters are, and to whom to apply.

H. C. H., Clear Lake, Ind.: Mr. Griggs is Attorney General of the United States. In the matter of the army canteen, the President officially asked him for his construction of this provision. This was because a difference of opinion had arisen. The decision of Attorney General Griggs is what that cranky speaker meant. See reply in Question Bureau of Weekly Blade of April 12 for full particulars.

A. G. M., Belmont, O.: "Jim Crow" is a nickname for a negro. Laws have been passed by some Southern states requiring railroads to furnish separate cars for colored people. These cars were nicknamed "Jim Crow" cars. Then these laws were called "Jim Crow" legislation, and the term is now applied contemptuously to any unwise or violently partisan law.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Has cured thousands of people of blood diseases, stomach and nervous troubles, loss of appetite, that tired feeling. It will do the same for you. It

Is the BEST SPRING MEDICINE

Never fails to do good; always rewards those who diligently take it; is the favorite family medicine in an immense and constantly increasing number of homes. Be sure to get Hood's and get it TODAY.

THE GRAND DUKE HAS HIS LITTLE JOKE

A dispatch to the London Daily News from Berlin says that a story of a quarrel, which may possibly end in the resignation of Prince von Radolin, the German ambassador to Russia, comes from St. Petersburg. The story is that at the last ball of the season in the Pavilion hall of the Hermitage, Grand Duke Vladimir was about to take a lady to supper when he was told that it had been arranged that she should be taken in by a member of the German embassy.

GRAND DUKE VLADIMIR.

The grand duke thereupon humorously assured the lady that there was nothing slower than a German diplomatist.

The remark was made loudly and jovially and was repeated about the room. It finally reached Prince von Radolin in a distorted form and he took the incomprehensible step of complaining to Grand Duke Vladimir's wife, who is a Princess of Mecklenburg, concerning her husband's joke. Prince von Radolin received a rebuff, whereupon he informed Count Muravieff, Russian minister of foreign affairs, who tried to adjust the trouble. He requested the ambassador to apologize to Grand Duchess Marie, Vladimir's wife, who, apparently, was very angry with Prince von Radolin. The grand duchess refused to accept an apology and declared that she did not wish to see Prince von Radolin again, adding that she intended to avoid all society where he would be present.

It is generally presumed in court circles that the ambassador will soon leave his post.

THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE CONSTANTINOVITCH.

Who translated Hamlet into Russian and played the title role at St. Petersburg recently.

"FLY BOBS" ON SKATES.

Detectives Crim and McDermott visited the Music Hall skating rink last Thursday afternoon and furnished amusement for a large crowd and were frequently applauded.

"Look at 'em glide around, Cal! Don't they look graceful?" said McDermott.

"Yes, just like swans," answered Crim. "I'm something of a skater myself, you know!"

"I'll put 'em on if you do," remarked McDermott.

"It's a go," said Crim, and both went to the skate room to procure skates. A young man with an eagle eye, in charge of the room, sized them up and remarked briefly:

"You fellows is police, ain't you?"

"We are detectives," answered Crim, with dignity.

"Ever have skates on before?" asked the young man.

"Can't say that I have," remarked McDermott.

"Well, then I won't give you no skates unless you leave your guns here! You fellows is both fat, and you'll fall hard on them guns, and we don't want nobody killed here!"

The revolvers were given up and the skates clamped on.

"Go it, Cal!" remarked McDermott. "Show 'em a few fancy passes!" And he gave Crim a shove that sent him flying into the middle of the floor, a wild look on his face. His feet suddenly twisted and there was a crash. Crim did a fancy head spin, then both his wheel-decorated feet hit the floor with a thud that shook the building. A few seconds after a shower of suspender buttons descended. A moment later McDermott made his debut. All skaters had fled from the floor and gazed in amaze at McDermott. It is said that Niagara isn't in it with the falls he took. Finally Crim and McDermott collided on the floor and came down together. Crim on top.

"Sure thin!" gasped McDermott. "I never saw you yet that you wasn't looking for the best of it!"

They took off their skates in the middle of the floor, in a sitting position, and as they were about to leave for the skate room to get their artillery Manager Whiteside approached, and, pressing a quarter in each one's hand, said:

"You did an excellent job, boys!"

"What's the quarter for?" asked the detectives.

"Oh, that's what I usually pay each man that helps clean up the floor every evening," answered the manager.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

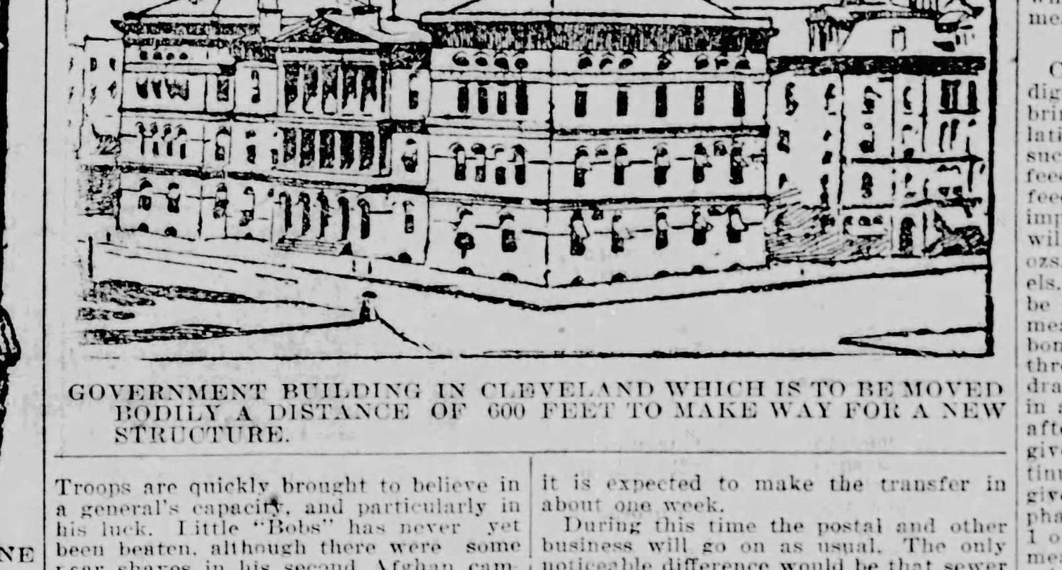
A farmer is known by his furrow as "the carpenter is known by his chips." It takes a firm hand and a true eye to turn a straight furrow. No wonder the farmer wears out, spite of exercise and fresh air. One day's work on the farm would tire many a trained athlete. And the farmer works hardest of all. The first up and the last to bed, feeding his team before he feeds himself, his work is practically never done. Why does not the farmer treat his own body as he treats the land he cultivates? He puts back in phosphate what he takes out in crops, or the land would grow poor. The farmer should put back into his body the vital elements exhausted by labor. If he does not, he will soon complain of "poor health." The great value of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is in its vitalizing power. It gives strength to the stomach, life to the lungs, purity to the blood. It supplies Nature with the substances by which she builds up the body, just as the farmer supplies Nature with the substances that build up the crops.

"I write to tell you of the great benefit I received from the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery," writes Mr. G. B. Bird, of Byrnside, Putnam Co., W. Va. "It cured me of a very bad case of indigestion associated with torpid liver. Before I began the use of 'Golden Medical Discovery' I had no appetite; could not sleep nor work but very little. The little that I ate did not agree with me, bowels constipated, and life was a misery to me. I wrote to Dr. Pierce giving the symptoms, and asked for advice. He advised me to try the 'Golden Medical Discovery' so I began the use of it and after taking four bottles I felt so well that I went to work; but soon got worse, so I again began the use of it and used it about eight weeks longer, when I was permanently cured."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Use them when you require a pill.

PERSONAL INFLUENCE OF GENERAL ROBERTS

One of the secrets of General Roberts' success has been his personal influence upon his staff as upon all who came in contact with him. In a lesser sense, as regards the rank and file, Lord Roberts has always enjoyed the fullest confidence of his men. This may be partly due to the fact he has always been successful. Troops are quickly brought to believe in a general's capacity, and particularly in his luck. Little "Bobs" has never yet been beaten, although there were some rear shaves in his second Afghan campaigns, as when the rising en masse of the whole of the tribes about Cabul obliged him to evacuate the city, and Bala-Hissar, to take refuge in the Sherpuy cantonments. That was a very near thing, for quite 100,000 Afghans surrounded his small force of 10,000, not half of them English; and when they made their great attack on December 23, 1879, but for Roberts' excellent dispositions and the pluck of his men he must have been overwhelmed.



GOVERNMENT BUILDING IN CLEVELAND WHICH IS TO BE MOVED BODILY A DISTANCE OF 600 FEET TO MAKE WAY FOR A NEW STRUCTURE.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

BRILLIANTS.

Go, be a dauntless voice, a bugle-cry
In darkening battle when the winds are high—
A clear, sane cry wherein the God is heard
To speak to men the one redeeming word.
—Edwin Markham.

Great honors are great burdens, but on whom
They are cast with envy, he doth bear two loads.
His cares must still be double to his joys,
In any dignity; where, if he err,
He finds no pardon; and for doing well
A most small praise, and that wrung out by force.
—Ben Jonson.

Teach me, Father, how to go
Softly as the grasses grow;
Hush my soul to meet the shock
Of the wild world as a rock;
But my spirit, propt with power,
Make as simple as a flower.
Let the dry heart fill its cup,
Like a poppy looking up;
Let life lightly wear her crown,
Like a poppy looking down,
When its heart is filled with dew,
And its life begins anew.
— Edwin Markham.

I, too, have been a dreamer; I have knelt
To truth and beauty in Arcadian meads;
The rapture of the poet I have felt
And all his keen desire for noble deeds.

And though my money-minded neighbor deems
Of little worth the things that I have done,
Far dearer to the dreamer are his dreams
Than all the wealth by worldly wisdom won.
—D. A. McCarthy.

I win the summer back again
At touch of this dead rose—
O lavish joy! O tender pain!
The very June wind blows
And thrills me with the old refrain,
Whose music my heart knows;
I win the summer back again
At touch of this dead rose.

Ah, lost is all the summer's gain,
And lost my heart's repose;
And was it tears or was it rain
That wept the season's close?
The winter's suns they coldly wane;
White fall the winter snows;
But love and summer come again
At touch of this dead rose.
—Louise Chandler Moulton.

We come and go, and whence and where
No man doth know or see;
A cycle sweeps our white bones bare,
And when and what were we?

The past is death's, life rules to-day,
To-morrow is a dream;
Why mingle with our own thin clay
The slime of Lethe's stream?
—Anon.

An Aged Subject.

Gyer—Saw you out riding with your girl yesterday.

Myer—Yes. Did you ever meet her?

Gyer—No; but father says he was once a pupil in her Sunday school class.—Chicago News.

Comprehensive.

On a tombstone in an old New England churchyard there is an epitaph which never fails to bring a smile to the face of the reader:

"To the memory of Ann Sophia and Julia Hattie, his two wives, this stone is erected by their grateful widower, James B. Rollins. They made home pleasant."—Woman's Journal.

MASSIVE BUILDING TO BE MOVED

Government Offices at Cleveland to be Shifted 600 Feet.

To bodily move an immense building containing the executive offices of all the United States government functionaries in Cleveland and weighing over sixty million pounds without so much as cracking the plaster, inconveniencing the tenants in the slightest degree, or causing a moment's interruption to work within the shifted building.

This is the gigantic task which confronts the local government authorities, and as the United States Treasury department has, after careful investigation pronounced the plan entirely feasible and has guaranteed the necessary funds, the preliminary work will be immediately inaugurated.

The project is generally conceded to be the greatest engineering feat ever attempted in the west, and it is questionable if the entire history of building operations presents any more notable attempt to shift a great structure from one site to another and thereby avoid the necessity of alterations and rebuilding.

The present government building contains the postoffice, custom house, internal revenue office, United States marshal, United States district attorney, United States circuit and United States district courts, railway mail service, office of the pension agents, inspectors of hulls and inspectors of boilers, recruiting office and a number of minor government agents and inspectors. When originally constructed it was fully large enough for the purpose, but the passage of time and the great increase in business have made a larger building imperative.

It was at first proposed to tear down the present building, as the same site was wanted, but the time required for this, in addition to the erection of the new building and the trouble of securing other offices, inspired Mr. Charles F. Leach, collector of customs, with the idea of shifting the building out of the way.

Engineers were at first skeptical as to the feasibility of Mr. Leach's plan, but he succeeded in demonstrating to them its entire practicability, and it has now been indorsed by the Treasury department. The site to which the building is to be moved is located about six hundred feet away. Two streets and an adjoining lot have to be crossed in the journey, but it is expected to make the transfer in about one week.

During this time the postal and other business will go on as usual. The only noticeable difference would be that sewer and water connections will be cut off and the elevators will not run.

All preparations will be made before moving begins. The foundations on the new site and the track on which the building is to be moved are to be laid, and the steel truck on which the building will rest will be placed under the building before the moving begins. This work will require several months.

Beneath the building will be constructed a false superstructure of iron work. Heavy foundations will be constructed along the route to be covered in the removal. Over this will be laid a series of heavy railroad tracks, probably a dozen.

The building will be raised by means of hydraulic jacks and heavy rollers placed beneath. The cost of this plan only amounts to about one-half the cost of rents for the period during which the new building is under construction. The government will be saved an expense of $2,000,000 by the proposed scheme.

—"There is no little enemy." Little impurities in the blood are sources of great danger and should be expelled by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A WASTED PRACTICAL JOKE.

"I don't think I'll try any more practical jokes on my wife. They don't pan out well."

"Elucidate."

"You see, she is in the habit of hoisting the window in our room every night. As I usually go to bed last she depends on me to hoist it. Sometimes I forget it and then there's a wild squabble. Frequently she wakes me up in the night and asks me to see if it is open. If I don't she nags at me until morning. A night or two ago I resolved to give her a hard scare. I rolled up a lot of old newspapers into a long bundle and laid the package down by the window. Of course, she was asleep and didn't hear me. Then I opened the window a little ways and crept into bed. Some time after midnight she nudged me and said: 'Jim, I'm sure you didn't open that window—it's like a bake oven in the room. Get up and see.' So I got up, went to the window and threw the sash as high as it would go. As I did so I gave a little shriek and then flung my bundle down to the walk below. It struck with a dull thud and I dodged behind the curtains to await developments. The room was very dark and I couldn't see my wife, but I heard her raise herself to a sitting posture. Then she spoke. 'Poor old Jim,' she quietly said, 'he's tumbled out of the window in his raggedest night shirt. What a spectacle he'll be when they find him in the morning!' Then she lay down again and went to sleep."

"What did you do?"

"Stood there shivering for a minute or two and then sneaked into bed."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Any Ice To-day?

"Pa!"

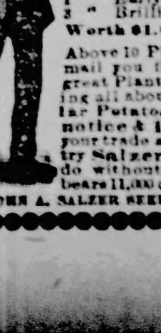
"What is it, Tommy?"

"Does the weather man have to pay when he takes ice?"—Chicago Record.

They Are Coming Again.

First fly—These mortals are a confounded nuisance.

Second fly—That's so. I no more than sit down for a minute's quiet than this man slaps at me.

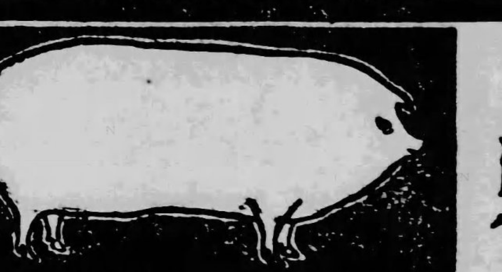


FOR 14 CENTS

We wish to gain this year 200,000 new customers, and hence offer
1 Pkg. City Garden Beet, 10c
1 Pkg. Earl'st Emerald Cucumber 15c
1 " La Crosse Market Lettuce, 15c
1 " Strawberry Melon, 15c
1 " 13 Day Radish, 10c
1 " Early Ripe Cabbage, 10c
1 " Early Dinner Onion, 10c
3 " Brilliant Flower Seeds, 15c
Worth $1.00, for 14 cents. $1.00

Above 10 Pkgs. worth $1.00, we will mail you free, together with our great Plant and Seed Catalog, telling all about Salzer's Million Dollar Potato, upon receipt of this notice & 14c. stamps. We invite your trade and know when you once try Salzer's seeds you will never do without. The 100 Strawberry bears 11,000 quarts twice yearly. H. 494.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.



The HOG MEDICINE OF THE WORLD

Adrian, Mo., Jan. 20, 1900.

Black-Draught Stock Medicine, put up in tin cans, is the best we have ever seen to keep hogs healthy. I honestly believe you have the hog medicine of the world. My reasons for thinking so highly of Black-Draught Stock Medicine are as follows: My wife had several nice pigs at our place here in town. Our neighbors just across the alley twenty feet from our pen, lost every hog. By using Black-Draught Stock Medicine we saved all of ours. Nearly every pig in Adrian, except our own, died.

My son-in-law runs a farm near Adrian and has a lot of hogs. They caught the cholera, but we took out a half-dozen cans of Black-Draught Stock Medicine, and tried it there. Fed teaspoonful a day to small pigs, and a tablespoonful to larger ones. Not one died after we commenced to use the medicine. Again I used it on another herd where the cholera had been bad, only leaving eleven hogs able to eat. I killed all the rest and fed the eleven the Stock Medicine right in the yard where the sick ones were killed. Every one of the eleven were saved. On another place, eight miles from here, we took twenty-five that were able to eat from a herd that were dying fast, and by feeding them Black-Draught Stock Medicine every one was cured. From another herd we saved twenty eight out of thirty after seventy had died in the same pen. We have, in fact, fed Black-Draught Stock Medicine, in a limited quantity, to pigs and chickens for three or four years, with only the best results. Please send us fifty pounds at once. We expect soon to be selling 500 to 1,000 pounds a year here. We certainly have every confidence in it, ourselves.

W. P. HALL.

BLACK-DRAUGHT STOCK AND POULTRY MEDICINE is used by prominent breeders of hogs, cattle, sheep and poultry If your dealer does not keep it send 25 cents to the Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for a half-pound can of the medicine. For advice in cases requiring special directions and an illustrated book on the treatment of stock and poultry diseases, address the manufacturers

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Removal of After-Birth.

J. L. W., Illinois: The operation of removing the placenta, or afterbirth, should not be undertaken for about 24 hours after calving, but it should not be delayed beyond that time. The object of letting it remain is, that it may soften a little and come away without aid. The operator should bare his arms to the shoulders, and smear his arms with carbolized lard or vaseline, so as to protect them against infection. An assistant holds the tail to one side, while the operator seizes the hanging afterbirth with the left hand, while he introduces the right hand and arm along the right side of the vagina and womb, letting the membranes slide through his palm until he reaches the first cotyledon or button by which the placenta is attached to the womb, and by pinching it a little between the thumb and fore finger it will be detached. Follow along until each is unbuttoned. Gentle traction should be applied to the hanging membrane with the left hand. Much care must be exercised not to pull off one of the cotyledons, or hemorrhage may result, which is dangerous. Should this occur cold water must be thrown over the loins.

Sheep Do Not Do Well.

D. E. E., Michigan: As your sheep, judging from your letter, have no observable disease, the first thing you can do will be to give them a change of food. They must have something besides dry food to bring them up to good condition. Give them twice a week until grass comes a feed of cut turnips or beets on which sprinkle bran and a little oil cake meal or linseed meal.

Horse Has Rumbling Colic.

C. B. A., Michigan: You horse has indigestion, and it will require care to bring him into health. The proper regulation of food and feeding is essential, such as quantity and quality of food, and feeding punctually at stated hours. Heavy feeding is a source of indigestion; also improper food. The first thing to be done will be to give the horse a cathartic of 15 ozs. raw linseed oil to clean out the bowels. In the way of drugs, an alkali should be given before meals, and an acid after meals. Thus, give 2 drachms of bicarbonate of soda in the drinking water three times a day before a meal, and 2 drachms of diluted niero-muriatic acid in a few swallows of water immediately after eating, when the soda has been given before the meal. This may be continued for several days, or this may be given after the cathartic operates: Sulphate of iron, 1½ ozs.; nitrate of potash, 1 oz.; fenugreek seed, 2 drachms; linseed meal, 2 ozs. Powder and mix. Give a tablespoonful morning and night in his feed. A horse requires about eight gallons of water a day when fed on dry feed and less when on green feed. Do not allow your horse to over-drink at any time. Better to give water four times a day. Before feeding give a few swallows, then a little hay and in half an hour after offer him a little more water and then give him his regular feed. Do not feed corn for two or three weeks.

Horse Lame.

N. H. R., Alabama: The fact that your horse is lame when starting, but soon gets over it, would indicate corns or navicular disease. But as he has cracked heel, you must cure that, and if he then contiunes to rest his toe on the ground you must examine for corns or navicular disease. Poultice the foot for a full day with warm linseed meal poultice, on which is sprinkled wood charcoal. Then wash carefully with warm water and soap, and afterward dry the part well. Next, cut away all loose horn and apply this: Vaseline, 4 oz.; sugar of lead, 1 drachm; carbolic acid, 10 drops. This must be well mixed. Give the horse a bran mash once a day for a week. Feed no corn for two weeks. The animal must be kept where dust or sand can not get into the crack. If there is navicular disease the heat will be found unnaturally warm, and if the animal has a corn, it may be found on the sensitive sole, in the triangular space between the bars and the wall, at the heel. The corn is nearly always found in the inside heel, in the forefoot only.

Hard Lump on Breast.

A. T. K., New York:—If the lump is not broken, apply this: Iodine, 2 drachms; glycerine, 4 ozs. Mix with just sufficient water to make a solution. If the lump has been caused by chafing of the collar, and is abraded, it may be necessary to dissect out the center of it with a sharp knife, and afterward wash it with carbolic acid 1 part, water 10 parts.

Dehorned—Will Not Heal.

R. H., Iowa:—As one of the places on your heifer that was dehorned will not heal, and is matterating, wash the part with warm water and soap, and after drying well, wash with this: Powdered sulphate of zinc, 1 drachm, rain water, 10 ozs.

Lumpy Jaw in Steers.

J. W., South Dakota:—Inject some tincture of iodine in the cuts you made in the lumps on your steer's jaw. Give each steer every day 1 drachm iodide of potassium dissolved in a pint of water. It may be necessary to continue this for 15 or 20 days. The animals will do well under this treatment. If they get weeping of the jaw or pelling off of the outer layer of the skin, it need not cause alarm.

Dog Has Ophthalmia.

D. C. B., South Dakota: If your dog is a good sized one give him ½ oz. castor oil. After this operates, give a little fresh beef and other nourishing food. He should be kept in a dark place for a week. Apply this to the film over the eye: Sulphate of zinc, 20 grains; water, ½ pint. It may be applied with a soft feather.

Scales Around Eyes and Ears.

A. H. L. P., Pennsylvania: Apply common lamp oil to the scabs, and in an hour wash it off with soft soap and warm water. Dry the parts well, and then apply this: Sulphur, 4 ozs.; oil of tar, 2 ozs.; linseed oil, ½ pint. Clean up all old straw in the stall and burn it.

Seems to Have Cow Pox.

T. A. H., Missouri:—The appearance of blisters on the teats and nose of your cow would indicate cow-pox. The disease is ushered in with a slight fever. From the seventh to the tenth day eruptions form. The blisters are broken by the hands while milking. It is not a dangerous disease. Give ½ oz. pulverized saltpetre in drinking water once a day for four days. The teats and nose should be washed three times a day with hyposulphite of soda 1 oz., water 1 pint. This is about all the treatment that is necessary.

Clotted Milk—Disease in Milk.

C. B. F., Michigan:—Give your cow a dose of 1 pound Epsom salts in 2 quarts of warm (not hot) water. After this operates give her black sulphuret of antimony, 2 ozs.; powdered fennel seed, 4 ozs.; common salt, 4 ozs. Give one-fourth of this mixed with feed every day. Bathe the udder with water as hot as the hand will bear; wipe dry, and rub this in over the udder with gentle hand friction: Spirts of turpentine, ¼ oz.; lard, unsalted, 4 ozs. Some cows will show disease when fed entirely on dry feed. When grass comes she may do better. At present it would be well for you to give her a feed of chopped turnips or beets, sprinkled liberally with bran.

Received.

From U. S. Department of Agriculture: Farmers' Bulletin No. 112—Bread and the Principles of Bread Making. By Helen W. Atwater, prepared under the supervision of the office of experiment stations, A. C. Tew, Director.——Farmers' Bulletin No. 113: The Apple and How to Grow It. By G. B. Brackett, Pomologist.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Soy Bean.

The Soy or Soja bean is an upright, stiff-stemmed, branching bean, introduced a few years ago from Japan, which is rapidly coming to the front as a most valuable forage plant. It has been grown for several years by the Ohio Experiment Station, with very satisfactory results. Planted on some of our poorest soils, it has produced two to three tons of excellent dry forage or hay per acre, which is eaten with relish by all kinds of stock. As a crop to turn under for green manuring, we do not know its equal.

As the Soy bean is a warm weather plant, it should not be planted before the last of May in Northern Ohio, nor before the middle in the southern part of the state. When planted for forage, it is sown at the rate of a bushel and a half to the acre, on well prepared land, sowing with the wheat drill, with all the runs open. Thus sown, it soon covers the ground, and there is no trouble from weeds or foxtail. It should be harvested before frost, and cured as hay.

The Soy bean, like clover, adds nitrogen to the soil, and is therefore a renovating, instead of an exhausting crop. It is especially suited to take the place of clover in a systematic rotation where the clover has been killed out by severe winters, as is the case at present over a large part of Ohio, or where the spring seeding of clover has failed to catch. The Ohio Experiment Station has used it in such cases with such good results that it feels justified in urging the farmers of the state to give it a careful trial.

There are several varieties of Soy beans, some of which will mature seed in Ohio, while others will not. As a rule, the latter class are more valuable for forage, as they make larger growth. The beans, however, which are produced at the rate of ten to twenty bushels per acre, are a valuable feeding stuff, as they are quite high in protein, and to some extent take the place of such materials as linseed meal in the ration. The Kansas Experiment Station has fed them to fattening hogs with the result of effecting a large saving in the quantity of food required to make a pound of pork, and others report similar results in feeding them to sheep.

The Experiment Station has no seed of these beans for distribution, but it may be procured of most of the principal seedsmen.

Dynamiting Stumps.

I take a 1½-inch auger, lengthen its shank or stem to 3½ feet and from the lower side of the stump bore into its center. For small stump use ¼-pound stick of dynamite, open the end with knife and insert cartridge and fuse, and put a string around the fuse and tie to the stick of dynamite, then place it carefully in the hole. Pack the hole with wet clay above the dynamite, excluding the air, but avoid pounding, as it is not safe. Use one foot of fuse for small stumps and as high as three feet for large ones, according to amount of dynamite used. For very large stumps use two pounds and you will almost never fail. Light fuse and hasten to a safe distance and stay there until after the explosion.

I have also blown to pieces a good many hardheads too large to move. I dig and pry under them to as near the center as possible and pack the hole and explode the charge, carefully for danger as before described. It will lift or crack the largest stones so that by a little pounding they can be hauled away in small fragments. If the first attempt fails to crack one I explode the contents of a stick of dynamite on a flat part of the stone, first covering the dynamite and fuse with puddled clay and laying a heavy flat stone above this clay to force the concussion down.—Henry Walker, Erie county, Pa., in Ohio Farmer.

Her Supplication.

A tiny girl, 4 years old, was spending a night away from home. At bedtime she knelt at her hostess' knee to say her prayers, expecting the usual prompting. Finding Mrs. B. unable to help her out, she concluded thus: "Please, God, 'scuse me. I can't remember my prayers, and I'm staying with a lady that don't know any."—Weekly Telegraph.

IT'S WORTH YOUR WHILE....

to investigate the difference between our prices and those of agents and dealers for the same grade of work.

...WE DO NOT SELL...

through agents or dealers, therefore we do not have them to protect, and in making our prices are enabled to figure them as low as the grade of work we manufacture can be sold. We save you the profits that are added between the manufacturer and the consumer, by selling direct to you from our factory. This has been our method of selling for the past twenty-seven years, and we are today the largest manufacturers of vehicles and harness in the world selling direct to the user exclusively. We make 178 styles of vehicles and 65 styles of harness and ship anywhere for examination, guaranteeing safe arrival. Send for free catalogue showing all of our different styles.

No. 48—Single Strap Collar and Hame Harness. Price with nickel trimmings, $11. Good as sells for $16.

No. 725—Stanhope. Price complete with shafts $70. We guarantee it as good as others sell for $30 to $40 more than our price.

ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MANUFACTURING CO., Elkhart, Indiana.

ONE RAZOR FREE TO EACH PERSON. The American Gentleman's Razor is the very best—fine Sheffield steel—and we want to introduce it with our Magnolia Soap. The finest soap and keenest of razors. We send free to each person as per coupon. Address THE MAGNOLIA CO., 154 Nassau St., New York.

COUPON 6 CONDITION—With your application you must pin this numbered coupon to your name and address, and send with it 10 cts., silver or stamps, to help pay postage, mailing, packing, etc., and you will receive free a package of Magnolia Shaving and Complexion Soap, which beautifies the skin, prevents pimples, blotches and all facial eruptions, together with our extra offer of a handsome American gentleman's razor exactly as represented. All charges prepaid. You also get three months' subscription to our elegant family paper.

RELIEF OF AUNTYSMITH CAME NONE TOO SOON

She was a comely young woman, intelligent and modest, and the little boy who accompanied her was obviously her nephew, says the Chicago Tribune. The car was crowded. Wedged in between a fat matron and a seemingly eligible young man with a newspaper, she compressed herself into as small a space as possible and took Robbie on her knees.

"B-r-i-t-i-s-h, British; a-r-m-y, army; r-o-u-t-e-d, routed," read Robbie, in a high pitched voice, looking over the young man's shoulder. "B-o-e-r-s. What does 'B-o-e-r-s' spell, Aunt Martha?"

"Boors," answered the young woman, pronouncing the word to rhyme with moors.

"Boors win a de-cis-ive vic-to-ry," Robbie resumed. "Bloody s-o-r-t-i-e— What's that spell?"

The answer was inaudible to all save Robbie.

"Sor-tee?" he yelled. "What's a sor-tee?"

"S-h-h-h. Not so loud."

"Well, what's a sort-ee?"

She whispered a reply.

"Oh! A battle!"

He resumed reading:

"Was fought, the Boers being intrenched behind a k-o-p-j-e. What's 'k-o-p-j-e' spell?"

She murmured something about it not being nice to look over the gentleman's shoulder, and tried to divert his attention to the sights along the wayside. But Robbie insisted.

"What does 'k-o-p-j-e' spell?" he screamed in a voice that caused the motorman at the other end of the car to look back and forget to stop for a would-be passenger.

Again a whispered answer.

"Kop-off, kop-off, kop-off!" repeated the boy contemptuously, with a vigor of enunciation that reminded the young men of gin fizz.

"Take your handkerchief off from my mouth and quit pinching me!"

Every passenger smiled his appreciation of the scene. The car stopped at a railroad crossing to wait for a train to pass, and in the unwonted quiet the boy resumed his reading.

"The Brit-ish com-man-der is ex-pect-ing re-in-force-ments from G-r-i-q-u-l-a-n-d. Aunty, what's 'G-r-i-q-u-l-a-n-d' spell?"

She pulled his head up close to hers, partially to hide her blushes and partially for the sake of privacy in the delivery of her answer.

"Well; you said you'd git me that, anyway; don't you know?" he retorted, "for takin' the note to Mr. Wh— Ow—o—o—ch! Quit pinchin' me!"

More whispering on the part of the young woman, interspersed at intervals by such audible remarks from Robbie as "Well, I wasn't doin' nothin'." "Mama won't care." Then he turned his attention to the newspaper.

"I want to know what 'G-r-i-q-u——'"

He stopped. The young man had turned the page of his newspaper, opening it to the fashion department. His eyes met those of the young woman.

"Thank you," she murmured.

He lifted his hat.

His Testimonial.

"How do you like your typewriter?" inquired the agent.

"It's grand," was the immediate reply. "I wonder how I ever got along without it."

"Well, would you mind giving me a little testimonial to that effect?"

"Certainly not. Do it gladly." So he rolled up his sleeves and in an incredibly short time pounded out this:

"After Using the automating Backaction a type writ, er for thre emonth an d Over, I unhesittatingly pronounce it pronoce it to be al even more than the Manufacturs Claim? for it During the time been in possession e i. th ree month sid id has more than paid for itself in the saving of ti an dlabor.—John $ Gibbs."

"There you are, sir."

"Thanks," said the agent, and most quickly went away.—The Columbian.

A Literary Mendicant.

"Look here," said the approached, "I gave you 10 cents not five minutes ago. Now you are at me again."

"I'm such an absent minded beggar," said the mendicant apologetically.—Philadelphia North American.

Dernier Resort.

"The wolf is at our door at last," cried the poet's wife in despair. "What shall we do?"

"I'll fix him," replied the jovial bard. "I'll read one of my poems to him."—Chicago News.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

A remarkable book in some respects is one by William Samuel Lilly entitled First Principles in Politics—remarkable in that the author discusses his subject in that calm, dispassionate, broad way which only comes through viewing things from a standpoint so elevated, as to be above the conflict of opinions. The spirit of the whole is prefigured by the quotation from Coleridge upon the title page: "Oh for a statesman—a single one—who understands the living might inherent in a principle!"

The author says the volume is the outcome of a deep conviction that law rules in the political province, as in every segment of human life, thus combating the attitude of doubt which is a characteristic of the present day. He believes the only firm foundation upon which the state can be built is the moral law, in virtue of which a man is a being invested with rights and encompassed by duties. His natural rights and natural duties are the "primary postulates of politics," and, therefore, political philosophy is, in reality, a chapter in the Philosophy of Right.

Upon this foundation, the author by a strong and convincing logic, proceeds through several chapters to build his theory of the State's Origin, Its Object, Mechanism, the State's Corruption, and finally the rational principles which should govern the Sanctions of the State. He carries through the whole the idea that law is the very soul of the body politic.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are the publishers of First Principles in Politics.

In The Northwest Under Three Flags, Charles Moore has told his readers in a concise, but comprehensive way, how France discovered and occupied this Northwest, while the colonies of England were gaining strength in Virginia, Massachusetts and Connecticut, enough finally to seize this vast region and occupy it for the use of their own people. It was, however, a full century after France had established her trade from the St. Lawrence to the Mississippi, before the English colonies began to plan entering and appropriating the Ohio valley. The Virginia people finally crossed over the mountains, but were driven back by the French.

Then England took up the matter, and there was a long and bloody war in which the Indians had a large part. This resulted, as the author says, in the disappearance of New France from the map of North America.

Later on, England endeavored to keep her own subjects from colonizing the great Northwest. To annihilate the British posts, the most destructive and far-reaching Indian conspiracy that was ever known in the history of the country was entered into. There were many bloody battles and the brave warrior, Pontiac, exhausted every resource that he could command, but after two years of hard fighting, the red men gave up and the Northwest was left in the hands of the English.

While the latter was undertaking to provide for the legislative needs of the territory the colonies began their revolt which ended in the war of the Revolution. Even at the close of this struggle, the Northwest remained in an unsettled condition, because England would not admit the claim of the United States to the country, but at last she yielded to the inevitable and the vast country, much of it unbroken wilderness, became an American possession.

The Northwest Under Three Flags comes from the press of Harper & Brothers, New York.

Tramping With Tramps, by Josiah Flynt, is a collection of essays, stories and sketches which previously appeared in the magazines and are now presented in book form by The Century Company. As a study and sketches of vagabond life it is a remarkable book. It is remarkable in that it opens to the reader a new world; remarkable for the manner in which the materials were gathered, and remarkable, above all, for its fine writing. Professor Wyckoff tramped with idle workmen who were vainly seeking employment and in The Workers gave to the world that side of an idle existence, confined, we believe, to American cities and roads alone. Mr. Flynt, on the other hand, has tramped with tramps or hoboes in many countries—American, England, Russia, Germany, and many others on his way—with these men and women, who were vagabonds from choice, and who would have refused employment and a better life had it been offered. He has been with them, not weeks, but a year at a time, dressed as they dressed, arrested and imprisoned as they were, acquiring and using the vocabulary of the road in all its oddity and significance.

In the Haworth edition of the Life and Works of The Sisters Bronte comes The Professor, by Charlotte Bronte. Included in the volume are poems by the three sisters and their brother, the Rev. Patrick Bronte.

The story will interest all readers who love Charlotte Bronte's work and her memory. This Haworth edition, composed of seven volumes, is a fine addition to any library. Harper and Brothers are the publishers.

Rand-McNally's Dollar Atlas of the World, has been received by The Blade. It contains colored maps of all the states and territories in the United States, the provinces of the Dominion of Canada, and every country in the civil division upon the face of the globe. The information accompanying the maps covers historical, political and commercial ground. Chicago.

Harper's Guide to Paris and the Exposition of 1900 is a comprehensive map and guide to the city of Paris and to the great exposition that will attract people from all over the world thither. The visitor with this little book in his hands will have small difficulty in finding his way, not only to the great city, but to those places in the grounds where are the especial exhibits which he wants to see. In the beginning information as to expense, etc., is given, also as to clothing needed for the voyage, the customhouse regulations, and other things necessary to know. The book is in flexible covers. Harper and Brothers, New York.

A Jewish historical story of the twelfth century, written by Sara Miller, is entitled Under the Eagle's Wing. The time of action is during the third crusade when all Europe, swept by an outburst of religious feeling, prepared a great military expedition with the purpose of wresting the Holy Sepulchre from its Saracen possessors. The wealth of the noblemen consisted of landed estates while nobles and kings alike felt the need of ready money. Commerce was almost entirely in the hands of the Jews, as they were forbidden to hold lands, and consequently were engaged in trade as a means of livelihood. Their wealth was reported to be fabulous and when the leaders of the crusade began to require gold to carry out their project, they turned their attention to these despised people. The Jews were robbed, pillaged and murdered for their riches and it was by this means that Joseph Ibn Assan, the hero of the tale, found himself orphaned and wandering about the city of Fostat—Old Cairo—in search of refuge. He applied to the Rabbi Maimon—nicknamed the Eagle—the great Hebrew philosopher, theologian and learned doctor, and was taken under his protection, the Rabbi giving him a position in his warehouse.

Under the Eagle's Wing possesses many points of interest, both as a story and a picture of the scenes and times to which the tale relates. Published by The Jewish Publication Society of America, Philadelphia.

Of Rufus Mann's novel, The Prelude and the Play, it may be said with truth that it is an interesting story and a well executed piece of literary work. It is a tale of the present day, of the striving ambitions of modern people, a comment upon the mad rush for money getting and of absorption in politics.

The story is written without sensationalism, and without cynical hints or inuendos against the follies of modern society. It is a simple, straightforward recital of the causes which wreck the homes and marital happiness of men whose desires for millions and political prominence, close their eyes to life's nobler purposes and the fullness of existence which is at hand. The novel is one with a purpose which, under the guise of entertaining fiction, conveys alesson and a protest against the tendencies of the times. Published by Houghton, Mifflin Co., Boston.

The latest story of H. B. Marriott Watson is one entitled The Rebel. It purports to be a memoir of Anthony, fourth Earl of Cherwell, written by his cousin, Sir Hilary Mase, and it includes an account of the rising at Taunton in 1684.

The story is well told. It is not attractive except to those who like bloody duels, dark plots, murder, intrigue, and fierce conflicts. The principal characters accord well with the times in which they live. One might wonder why so good a writer as Mr. Watson should choose subjects which carry with them such an atmosphere tainted with the fresh blood of those suddenly stricken to their deaths. There is a vein of coarseness, too, running through the tale which may, perhaps, have belonged to the time of which he writes, but which could well have been omitted.

Harper and Brothers are the publishers.

A story of the Isle of Man is Mirry-Ann, by Norma Lorimer. The heroine, a very beautiful Manx girl, about whose birth there is a mystery, is known as "old Ned Gawne's girl," and makes her bow to the readers of her history as an out-of-doors preacher. At the request of her guardian, however, she soon gives up this calling and through the remaining chapters of the book is kept busy repelling the attention of undesired aspirants for her hand. She is sought after by the uncouth village swains, and the squire of high degree, but refuses them all, having given her heart to a poor, but honest youth of gentle birth who is a tutor in a neighboring family.

One or two of the situations and devices employed in the writing of the story are rather original, and the sketching of the condition, characters and manners of the Manx people are of considerable interest.

Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

Many of Frederick Remington's stories of the rough type of manhood which now appear in book form with the title, Men With the Bark On, have won popularity by their initial publication as magazine tales. Gathered together in one volume they gain additional interest, while the name of the artist-author always carries with it the warrant of good work in his special field.

A number of Mr. Remington's experiences in the Spanish-American war are included in the group, and his description of the battle of San Juan, entitled With the Fifth Corps, is especially fine. Among other stories may be mentioned The Story of the Dead Leaves, a pathetic sketch of Indian life in the forest, and When a Document Is Official, which relates the tragic fate met by a frontier scout in the faithful performance of his duty.

The work is illustrated by the author and comes from the publishing house of Harper & Brothers, New York.

"A sandburr is a foolish, small vegetable, irritating and grievously used. Therefore this volume is named Sandburrs," says Alfred Henry Lewis in prefacing his book of sketches that have appeared in various newspapers during the last two years.

The collection contains several tales of the wild and woolly west in which appear many of the characters made familiar by the author in his Wolfville stories, and there is a series of Annals of the Bend, introducing the members of some lower grades of New York life who recite their checkered experiences in the vernacular of the Bowery.

For the most part the narratives are written with a rough style of humor that carries with it a certain degree of interest, while those who wish to increase their vocabulary of American slang will find in Sandburrs a most excellent lexicon.

Published by Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York.

A picture of Bohemian life in the Latin Quarter of Paris is the love romance, entitled Marcelle of The Quarter, written by Clive Holland.

The leading role is played by a young artist who, on the death of one of his models, takes her little daughter under his protection and gives her a father's care. In the course of time George Brand, the aforesaid artist, becomes famous in his profession, but the real story begins when Marcelle finishes her studies at a convent and her protector finds himself confronted with the disposal of the future of a beautiful girl.

The whole book is of la vie Boheme and may be classed in the ranks of literture for "summer reading."

Published by Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York.

From Little, Brown & Company comes a series of three volumes entitled The Young Puritans. In the first, the writer, Mary P. Wells Smith, tells, in a most charming way the story of the experiences of a group of Puritan children who came from Old England with their parents, the latter settling in Old Hadley. Pretty little Prudence, manly John, the eleven-year-old boy, the sturdy Nathan, and little Abigail, are very like in their childish longings and love of enjoyment to the children of the present, but utterly unlike in their devotion to religious duties, their obedience to their parents, their respect for their elders, and their simple endurance of hardship. Warm sympathy must go out to little Submit Carter, the bound girl, who longed so intensely to be free in order to enjoy the woods, the flowers and the blue sky which she loved so intensely.

Puritans in King Philip's War is a complete story in itself, though continuing the adventures and experiences of the Young Puritans of Old Hadley. It is told in order to show the young people of to-day that then there was even more heroism, more endurance demanded and more suffering endured than in modern war. The author is endeavoring to make real the Puritans and the Indian struggle in the Connecticut Valley. It is a thrilling story, and useful as a means of keeping alive in the young a knowledge of historical events.

The third volume tells the story of The Young Puritans in Captivity. Like the second, it is complete in itself, yet the youthful reader of the others will follow in this one the experiences of the same Prudence and Submit who were carried away from their friends by two prowling Indians, and the adventures of Jonathan Wells and John Ellis, boys of sixteen, who had insisted upon volunteering in the war. The Indian nature is disclosed in this book as in the others, as also the terrible dangers which constantly encompassed the early settlers.

In the whole series the author has exhibited a great power in graphic description, making wonderfully life-like pictures, and showing even in the children of those times the sterner virtues, the necessary product of the peril and privations which beset the Puritans two centuries ago.

Books Received.

From Harper and Brothers, New York: Men With the Bark On. By Frederic Remington. $1.25.

A Man of His Age. By Hamilton Drummond. $1.25; and

Harper's Guide to Paris and the Exposition. $1.00; and

Woman and Artist. By Max O'Rell. $1.25.

From Frederick A. Stokes company: Sandburrs. By Alfred Henry Lewis. $1.50.

From Charles Scribner's Sons, New York:

The Rhymer. By Allen McAulay. $1.50.

From Little, Brown & Company, Boston:

The Young Puritan Series. By Mary P. Wells Smith. 3 vols. $3.—.

In the Jolly Good Times Series. By Mary P. Wells Smith, come the following:

A Jolly Good Summer, Jolly Good Times at Hackmatack, The Browns, More Good Times at Hackmatack, and Jolly Good Times To-day.

From Cassell & Company, New York: King Richard III. Ten cents.

From Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York:

Marcelle of The Quartier. By Clive Holland.

From Charles H. Kerr & Company, Chicago:

Gratia. By Frank Everett Plummer. $1.25.

From Lee and Shepard, Boston:

The Campaign of the Jungle. By Edward Stratemeyer. $1.25.

From Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston: The Queen's Garden. By M. E. M. Davis. $1.25; and

Knights in Fustian. By Caroline Brown. $1.50.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

Woman's Refuge

when sick is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

No other medicine in the world has done so much good.

No confidence has ever been violated.

No woman's testimonial was ever published by Mrs. Pinkham without special permission.

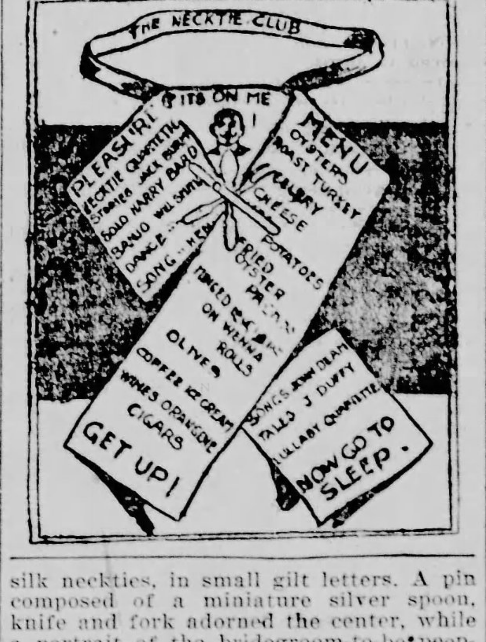
No woman ever wrote to Mrs. Pinkham for advice without getting help. No man sees these letters. Her advice is free, and her address is Lynn, Mass. She is a woman, you can tell her the truth. No living person is so competent to advise women. None has had such experience.

She has restored a million sufferers to health. You can trust her. Others have.

Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

THE NECKTIE CLUB'S ODD MENUS

There is an organization in Philadelphia known as the Necktie club, the members of which have asserted their intention not to marry. Recently one of the members announced his engagement, and was fined a supper by his fellows. He spread a fine repast for them, at which the menus were printed on white



silk neckties, in small gilt letters. A pin composed of a miniature silver spoon, knife and fork adorned the center, while a portrait of the bridegroom-to-be peeped out at the top under the words, "It's on me."

BOER IDEA OF THE BRITISH ARMY

The Boer prisoners in hospital still continue to prosper and grow fat, says the London News. I was speaking to one of them the other day. He was an exceedingly interesting man, and the half hour's conversation was most instructive to me. He was educated at Stellenbosch, the Cape Dutch University center, and was one of the last men one would imagine to have any mistaken notion as to Britain's resources, and yet he informed me he had been under the impression that the English army consisted of 6,000 soldiers!

Do you remember the character in one of Rider Haggard's books—"Jess," I think—who had been to Cape Town and counted the British army? Personally I should never have believed that such stupendous ignorance could have possibly existed.

"But surely," I argued, "you must know that the British army consists of more than 6,000? You read the papers, you have a knowledge of the world"—

My friend, the Boer prisoner, shook his head with a wise smile. "I have seen only accounts of a big English army in the English papers. What would be easier than for your commander-in-chief to put down an extra hundred thousand troops on paper? If you have so many troops, why are you sending to India, ja, and Australia, and China, for assistance?" I did not attempt to explain.

Not Her Fault.

Penelope—I hear that you became engaged to him the second time you saw him.

Marie—Yes, but I assure you that I was not to blame for the delay.

"The Better Part

Of valor is discretion," and the better part of the treatment of disease is prevention. Disease originates in impurities in the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood. People who take it at this season say they are kept healthy the year round. It is because this medicine expels impurities and makes the blood rich and health-giving.

All liver ills are cured by Hood's Pills. 25c.

CURE FOR PILES.

Dr. Rice's Wonderful Home Treatment that Cures and Avoids All Operation.

He sends a Free Trial to Every Sufferer and it Will Cure Worst Cases.

By sending your name and address to Dr. W. S. Rice, 399 P. Main St., Adams, N. Y., he will gladly send you a free trial treatment of his wonderful pile cure. He has the best method and the only real practical treatment known and it will cure you no matter how severe your case may be. It has cured hundreds of cases that were so bad that surgical operations were advised as the only relief. It is a remarkable treatment and no one should fail to send for it. Don't waste time, money and health in useless drug store salves, ointments, pills and other failures, but write at once for a free trial of the only sure cure for piles known.

A SPRAY OF JASMINE.

Edward Weston glanced at the little time piece and started; only five minutes to midnight—how the time fled! He thought of the earlier part of the evening; how he had taken his friend—the one he hoped some day to make his wife—to the opera. He had intended when he called for her, or at least before he left, to tell his love.

But things seldom go right. She wore a spray of jasmine fastened to her dress, a little thing, and yet it had the power to spoil the whole evening's pleasure.

All through the opera his thoughts were far away—in the time when little May Jackson won his love. He was 24 then and May 22.

She had a passion for jasmine, always had some about her, and he had grown

"AM I FORGIVEN?"

to love the delicate fragrance of the flower. Then came a time when her summerings at the beach ceased; he heard no tidings from her until long afterwards, when he found she had gone to the continent with an uncle, who had since died, leaving all his property to his niece.

Weston was 30 now.

At first he thought the old love had returned, but again he felt that he never was more in love with Eleanor Forbes than to-night. He gave himself a shake and tried in vain to throw off the old memories.

Early the next morning he sat down and wrote to Eleanor Forbes—told her the whole story—and sent the message by his footman.

If he could have seen her face as she read! A mischievous smile broke over her lips; not in vain had she worn jasmine that evening! She took a card from a case near at hand, wrote a few words in the lower corner, then enclosed it with a spray of jasmine in an envelope and rang for the maid.

A short time afterward Edward Weston received the dainty little envelope, and with trembling fingers broke the seal. Out dropped the fragrant jasmine, and with it a square of cardboard, which bore the following:

"Eleanor May Jackson Forbes. Call this evening at 8."

It seemed as if the time would never come when he might see her. At last the clock chimed the half hour. Soon after 8 he arrived at the Forbes mansion. Words were not needed. A little later he asked about the name.

"Oh," she replied, laughing, "my aunt's name is Jackson, and I supposed, of course, you knew my name was Forbes. I was quite often introduced at the seashore as 'Miss Jackson' by mistake. As for the 'Eleanor,' I have lately taken that up as more suitable. Am I forgiven?"

A month later the wedding cards were out.—New York Evening World.

A DOUBLE TRIUMPH FOR SENATOR PETTUS

Senator Pettus is the "observed of all observers" nowadays, and visitors to the Senate chamber always ask to have him pointed out the first thing. Mr. Depew had enjoyed that honor until Mr. Pettus made his remarkable speech the other day, and it was a freak of fate that his predecessor, ex-Senator Pugh, happened to be present and witness his triumph. About six years ago there was a vacancy on the federal bench in Alabama, and Mr. Pettus, although over 70, came to Washington with a pocketful of letters of recommendation to seek the appointment. He went to Mr. Pugh, who then occupied an important position as a senator from Alabama, and had made his application. Mr. Pugh had known him all his life and therefore turned to him frankly and said:

"Why, Pettus, what put into your head

SENATOR PETTUS.

this notion of running for office? You are altogether too old. We want young men on the bench."

"I'm not too old to occupy a seat in the Senate," retorted Mr. Pettus, indignantly, and left the room. He abandoned the judgeship and turned straightway to Alabama, commenced a canvass for Mr. Pugh's seat in the Senate and now occupies it.

Second Nature With Him.

"I suppose you see some funny things about here?" said the visitor to Niagara.

"Indeed, we do," replied the guide; "why, only yesterday there was a Kentucky colonel here, and as soon as he saw the rapids he wanted to shoot 'em."—Yonkers Statesman.

Behind on Business.

"Well suh," said Brother Dickey, "dey mus' be somethin' wrong wid politics in dis day en time. I been votin' fum sun up ter sun down, en please God, I ain't 'lected mo'n three candidates yit."—Atlanta Constitution.

TO CONVERT THE TAGALS

Beginnings of Missionary Work in Manila and Elsewhere.

One of the subjects to be discussed at the "ecumenical" conference of missions to be held in New York next month is the work of the protestant churches in the Philippines. An attempt will be made to carry out President Schurman's suggestion that the various bodies combine in some way, or at all events work in unison, so that the Filipinos may not be confused by the multiplicity of sects.

It is not yet quite settled what protestant body, as such, first began services in Manila. Methodists and Episcopalians began almost the same time. One was helped by the fact that Bishop Thoburn, the Methodist missionarybishop of India, was near by and could reach Manila without much delay, and the other by the fact that an active chaplain, an Episcopalian, took up the service of the book of common prayer, not as a chaplain, but as a member of the American Episcopal church.

The very first representatives of American protestant churches to reach the Philippines were Young Men's Christian associations seretaries, who went from San Francisco on the first transports. They took with them tents and bibles, literature and singing books, and they are still there. They have been joined by 10 additional men. Association tent, near the bridge, of Spain, has been crowded beyond its capacity, so the government loaned a building nearer to the Quartel del Fortin. Now a property has been purchased, and is being converted into an association building of the usual pattern. The association holds services at Cavite and upon the men-of-war anchored there.

Methodists began to hold a service in the Filipino theatre, and another in the Ermita district of Manila. Now they have organized two churches. Both are mainly for Filipinos, and Spanish. There is a school for girls and Bishop Thoburn, to whom the care of the work has been committed, hopes to have a school for boys in due time, besides a medical dispensary. Two missionaries supported by the missionary society of the Methodist church are on the ground.

On Decoration day last, the mission of the Holy Trinity was started in Manila, although Episcopal services had been held in the city since the beginning of that year. The Brotherhood of St. Andrew took the lead in this effort. Holy Trinity mission has now two clergymen and one layman who has had a tent and done work similar to that of the Young Men's Christian association. The mission has a typical eastern building of the Spanish type, located in the midst of barracks. The lower part is fitted up as a chapel, the upper part as library and writing and meeting rooms.

Presbyterians have four missions in Manila, and are to establish a fifth. They helped the Young Men's Christian associaiton by providing preachers for its tent services. In the middle of February authority was sent to organize formally and legally one of the Presbyterian missions into the First Presbyterian church of Manila and steps were taken to start work in Iloilo. Some native Filipinos have been baptized by Presbyterian missionaries, and among them is a little child, who is as yet the only infant Filipino that has been baptized in the islands in the protestant faith.

Baptists are to undertake work in Iloilo, but have not yet done so. Disciples of Christ have opened a mission in Manila, and have started a school. Congregationalists will not go there, but are to confine their efforts to Guam and other Pacific islands, their purpose being to line the route from Honolulu to Manila with Christian mission stations.

HOLY TRINITY MISSION, MANILA.

The Newspaper Habit.

The young man took a piece of paper and a pencil from his pocket and laid the paper on his knee.

"I will have something important to say to you in a minute, Miss Jones," he said.

Then he read over carefully what was written on the paper and crossed out a word.

"Superfluous," he said, half to himself.

He went over it again and crossed out another word.

"It's just as strong without that," he muttered. "We are all too prone to use adjectives and adverbs, anyway."

He picked up the paper and seemed about to begin to read from it, but suddenly stopped.

"That whole sentence might as well come out," he said. "The meaning is perfectly clear without it. Conciseness is really the crying need of the hour." Then, turning to the girl, he said: "Be mine."

Thus we see the power of habit. For years his duty had been to edit the "copy" of prolific correspondents.—Chicago Post.

Primitive But Straightforward.

"I don't believe,' said the young man, "that any man even courted a woman without telling her lies."

"There was such courtship once," said the middle-aged man.

"When you were young?"

"Huh! I'm young yet. I meant back in the early days of the race. In those days, you know, when a man loved a woman, he sneaked up and knocked her out with a club and took her to his lonely home, and they lived happy ever after."—Indianapolis Press.

Between Devil and Deep Sea.

She—Oh, Harry, did you mail that horrid, hateful letter I wrote papa? He must have sent this $100 check the day I wrote it.

He—Yes, I mailed it; he's got it by this time.

She—That's you! Whenever I give you a letter to mail that'll get me in trouble you go right off and mail it.—Indianapolis Journal.

Better, Thank You!

Compliments of the day over in Richmond:

The doctor, meeting Uncle Cyrus on his way downtown—Morning, Uncle Cyrus; seems to me you are looking better.

Uncle Cyrus, who has been bothered by a tape worm for fifteen years—Wal, I do feel a site better, doc. I unraveled some yistiddy, and it sort of set me on my pines agin.—Lewiston Journal.

Supplying Her Omissions.

"You are welcome," said the man who had just given up his seat in the crowded street car.

"I didn't say anything, sir," haughtily answered the portly woman who had just sat down.

"I know you didn't, ma'am," he rejoined, beaming upon her with great cordiality.—Chicago Tribune.

This Will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at Box 1501, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give, only tells you how he was cured. Hundreds have tested it with success.

HELP WANTED MALE

ONE OF THE LARGEST AGENCY CONCERNS IN THE COUNTRY offering a PAYING and PERMANENT opportunity to active men desires to place additional men in every state of the Union. Send 2-cent stamp for book containing full particulars. State your name, address, age and present occupation.

Postoffice Box 802, Chicago, Ill.

The Sunday School.

LESSON 5, APRIL 29, 1900.

Jesus and John the Baptist.

Luke 7:18-28.

Read Luke 7:11-35. Memory verses:22-23.

Golden Text: He hath done all things well.—Mark 7:37.

18. And the disciples of John shewed him of all these things.

19. And John calling unto him two of his disciples sent them to Jesus, saying, Art thou he that should come? or look we for another?

20. When the men were come unto him, they said, John Baptist hath sent us unto thee, saying, Art thou he that should come? or look we for another?

21. And in that same hour he cured many of their infirmities and plagues, and of evil spirits; and unto many that were blind he gave sight.

22. Then Jesus answering said unto them, Go your way, and tell John what things ye have seen and heard; how that the blind see, the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, the deaf hear, the dead are raised, to the poor the gospel is preached.

23. And blessed is he, whosoever shall not be offended in me.

24. And when the messengers of John were departed, he began to speak unto the people concerning John, What went ye out into the wilderness for to see? A reed shaken with the wind?

25. But what went ye out for to see? A man clothed in soft raiment? Behold, they which are gorgeously apparelled, and live delicately, are in kings' courts.

26. But what went ye out for to see? A prophet? Yea, I say unto you, and much more than a prophet.

27. This is he of whom it is written, Behold, I send my messenger before thy face, which shall prepare thy way before thee.

28. For I say unto you, Among those that are born of women there is not a greater than John the Baptist; but he that is least in the kingdom of God is greater than he.

The Lesson in Every Day Life.

Go * * * tell John what things ye have seen and heard (V. 22). The fishes leave no trail in the sea, and the birds leave no trail in the air, but every living thing that creeps or crawls or runs across the surface of the earth leaves the marks of its passage behind it. The lion leaves his footprints and the carcasses of his victims. The snail leaves a slimy wake, and, if your eyes were sharp enough, we could see the marks of the feet of the crickets and the grasshoppers. And so men leave their marks—the conqueror in desolated provinces, the statesman in beneficent laws, the artist in great pictures, the architect in noble buildings. The marks which Jesus left behind him were happy homes and hearts. You could trace him from Nazareth to Jerusalem, and from Jerusalem to Capernaum, by the people whom he had healed of their diseases and lifted out of their sins. These trails can not be covered up. What are you leaving behind you?

Blessed is he, whosoever shall find none occasion of stumbling in me (V. 23.) Do you think it strange that Jesus Christ should "stumble" any one? Why, bless your heart, a man does not have to be a bad man to be a stumbling-block! Some people stumble over anything—a flower, a star, a hole in the ground, a child, or an angel. Such people are all toes. It was not the fault of Jesus that he was a "stumbling-block" to the Jew and "foolishness" to the Greek. It was their fault. It is my fault if you stumble over a wire I have stretched across the path, but yours if you tumble on my flagstone sidewalk. Some people stumble over Jesus, because they can not understand how he could have been born of a virgin, or how he could have performed a miracle, or how he could be the Son of God. But suppose you can not understand him, suppose you can not "make him out," You do not need to stumble over him. Love him. Trust him. Follow him.

Who shall prepare thy way before thee (v. 27). It is a noble thing to be a pathfinder or a road-builder, and help throw up highways for people to walk over in this tangled wilderness of a world. Out here in Ohio the farmers used to hitch a horse to a log and drive through the woods to the school houses, so that the children would not get lost. Some of the paths they thus made are now splendid turnpikes or railroads. The thoughtful traveler will pause to bestow an emotion of gratitude upon those old pioneers who thus marked out a way for the feet of future travelers. It is a great thing even to "blaze" a path through a wilderness. If you are the first man over a new route, you can at least cut a niche on a tree every twenty rods or so, to help the next fellow. They say that old Uncle Peter Cartwright, the great pioneer Methodist, became so used to blazing his path through new regions, that, when he went to the Astor house in New York City, he came near getting lost and "blazed" a path from his bed room to the office by nicking the door casings and stair banisters. At any rate he blazed a path for Christianity through all these Middle States.

Among them that are born of women there is none greater than John (v. 28). If any listeners told John this great compliment, it must have made his heart bound, even in a Roman prison. It is natural to love praise. Sometimes it really helps us to form a true estimate of ourselves. But nothing is more important than to first form an estimate of the person who bestows the praise. Out of five hundred compliments you may get one word of honest and discriminating praise. "Only the Master shall praise."

He that is but little in the kingdom of God is greater than he. After all, it is not great talents, great intellect, great power, great genius that God most loves. It is those gentle and noble characteristics inspired by a sense of duty to men and to God. Many a servant in a palace has been greater than the king upon his throne, many a soldier in the ranks greater than the general on his horse. Many a pupil trembling under the eye of the great professor has been finer, nobler, grander than he, in every sense of the word.—Charles Frederick Goss, D. D., in Sunday School Times.

Poet's Query Answered.

"I wonder will they miss me?" wrote the poet in violet ink on gilt-edged paper.

And the editor, as he tossed the manuscript into the yawning gulf at his side murmured softly: "If they do they never ought to be trusted with a gun again."—Weekly Telegraph.

Still Would Save It.

Blobbs—Poor Bjones has dyspepsia so badly that he says his life isn't worth living.

Slobbs—But Mrs. Bjones says he insists upon calling in the doctor whenever he has an ache or a pain, all the same.—Philadelphia Record.

CHICAGO SMALL BOY.

One of the embryo citizens of Chicago who intend some day to have a voice and a hand in the sayings and doings of the body politic has at the present moment of three or four years' grace a very marked tendency to reach original conclusions from unique processes of reasoning and to apply names to things from a simple system of analogy which, however suggestive of truth they may be, are frequently the occasion of mirthful embarrassment. So says the Chicago Chronicle:

This small Chicagoan has been intensely interested recently in the antics of a little family of kittens. A dozen times a day he would scamper indoors to his mother to report the latest startling intelligence from the seat of war in the backyard. If a kitten tried to catch its own tail the news was promptly reported to the mother sewing at the window. If one little creature tumbled over the back of another or washed its tiny paws with its tiny tongue, the little Chicago boy would laugh aloud in delight at the sight and hasten into the house to tell his mother of the merry happenings in the backyard.

For the sake of the little Chicago boy nobody was ever allowed to tamper with the kittens. No cruel gardener took them away in a basket in the suspicious direction of the lake at the back of the house. They were given the freedom of the barn and the back yard and the society of the son and heir as long as he graciously desired. And so the kittens lived and prospered and frolicked in the sunshine and were fed from the scraps that fell from the small boy's table.

A VICIOUS BULL DOG BOUNDED OVER THE FENCE.

But one day a dreadful thing happened—and happened suddenly. A vicious bulldog bounded over the fence which separated the back yard from its neighbor on the south end. In a second it had grabbed a little spotted black and white creature in its huge red jaws and with a single snap had crushed the life out of the poor little struggling body. It all occurred in the presence of the boy, but almost before he discovered what had happened the dog had bounded back again to its own side of the wooden barrier and the animal lay dead upon the grass.

HERE IS A PERFECTLY GOOD KITTEN JUST WASTED.

The mother in the window half started from her chair, thinking the child would cry or would rush after the dog. But evidently nothing of the kind occurred to the busy mind of the philosopher in the back yard. He stood a moment, thoughtfully regarding the stiffening form, then stooped and picked it up in his arms and marched tranquilly toward the house. The mother heard him coming and rushed out of the room, encountering her offspring with his burden in the hall.

"See what I've got in my hands, mother," exclaimed the youthful figure at the sight of his parent.

"Here is a perfectly good kitten just wasted."

The other evening the same small boy was asked at the dinner table what he wished to eat. He examined the contents of the festive board with a careful scrutiny and after mature consideration he answered deliberately:

"I'll take some beefsteak and some potatoes and some bread and butter and some jelly and some pickles, but I don't want any worms."

After an instant of tense stupefaction an interpreter solved the puzzle. Worms was the small child's description of macaroni.

WHEN TRAVELING

Whether on pleasure bent or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches, and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50-cent bottles by all leading druggists. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

Mated.

"The other day," said Jones, "an old woman bounced into our office, displaying a notice that we had written to her, to the effect that a quarter tax on some property of hers was due. She swore she had paid it. I had the books to prove that she had not, and suggested that she had made a mistake.

"She declared that she had not, and said: 'Don't you ever make mistakes?'

"I assured her that I did not, and jokingly added:

"'The only mistake I ever made was when I was married.'

"She looked at me a second and then said: 'No, your wife made that mistake.'"—Detroit Free Press.

His Immunity.

"Have you been fooled yet?" asked Miss Flypp of Mr. Gaskett on the afternoon of April the first.

"No, Miss Flypp," replied Gaskett, who is a conscienceless bachelor; "you see, I have never been married."—Harper's Bazar.

Her Years and Her Desire.

She (dreamily)—I am 23 years old day after to-morrow.

He (astonished)—And you would tell your age for a box of candy?—Detroit Free Press.

Do You Want a Buggy?

If you have any use for a fine open or top buggy, surrey, phaeton or spring wagon at the lowest price ever heard of, a price that will surprise you, privilege of free trial and payable after received, cut this notice out and mail to Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill., and they will mail you their very latest and extremely interesting vehicle offer and special catalogue.

Cures Weak Men Free

Insures Love and Happiness.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 1142 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free recipe with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer and the following extracts taken from his daily mail show how men write him:

"Dear Sir:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy and you can not realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sir:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sir:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the recipe as directed, and after a few days' use can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain sealed envelope. The receipe is free for the asking, and he wants every man to have it.

PATENTS.

Patents A. S. Pattison, 639 F St. Wash., D.C. Advice as to patent ability and inventors' Guide free. Mention BLADE.

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THE PLAGUE OF RATS IN PARIS

The plague of rats in Paris is something more than a nuisance, says the New York Post. It appears that myriads of the rodents, disturbed by the excavations for the exposition buildings, have deserted their former haunts in the sewers and have practically taken possession of the cellars of the district. It is said that there are streets in which it is not safe for children to go into gardens or court yards after dark. The neighboring markets are overrun by such swarms that all ordinary attempts to subdue the vermin have been abandoned in despair. As for the cats, they no longer take any notice of a rat, either from motives of fear or because they are too common to be of any interest to them. Hitherto there has been an annual appropriation for the sustenance of cats in the military storehouses, but now that pussy is neglecting her mission her rations have been cut off. The heroes of the day are four terriers, who, working in unison and with indefatigable energy, have cleared all the rats out of the prefecture of police. So far the authorities are at a loss how to proceed against the rodents. The use of certain poisons which kill instantly and which mummify the body has been advocated, but the government hesitates to adopt a remedy which would make it so easy for criminals to get possession of deadly drugs.

More Sensible.

He—I'd leave my happy home for you.

She—That would be foolish. I'd ten times rather you furnished one and took me to it.

(Engaged.) —Philadelphia Bulletin.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1900.

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OUR BICYCLE BARGAIN.

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CHANGE OF DATE.

Owing to the delay in opening the Paris International Exposition, and in order to obtain more satisfactory views for Portfolio No. 1, it has been decided by the publishers to commence mailing the first number during the month ending May 5th, instead of April 20th, as heretofore announced.

THE OHIO SITUATION.

Democrats are prone to talk of what they are pleased to term factional troubles in the Republican party in Ohio, and yet the difference in the condition of affairs in the two parties is decidedly marked.

It is now less than a week until the Republican state convention will meet. The party was never more unanimous as to the line of action which will be carried out. The platform is as well known as if it were already published. The policy of the party is known to all men. McKinley, his administration and the prosperity which has attended the work performed by the executive and legislative branches of the government are the strongest planks ever incorporated in any party declaration.

There may be contests for one or two positions on the state ticket, for all know that whoever is fortunate enough to secure a nomination is certain of an election. And it is equally certain that the nominees will be supported by the whole party. There are no insurgents this year.

As for the delegates to the Philadelphia convention they will be men in every way satisfactory to President McKinley and to every Ohio Republican. In every respect the Republican convention promises to be one of the most genuinely and harmonious political gatherings ever held in the state.

But what about the Democratic convention?

Before the committee has been called to fix a date there are signs of trouble. In fact the disturbance has not ceased since the Zanesville convention last year. McLean controls the organization, and he is the most cordially hated and distrusted Democrat in Ohio. At the same time Ohio Democrats care more for money than they do for principle, and a millionaire boss is something greatly to be desired. They do not want to let go of McLean until they find another.

There is certain to be a clash between the free silver and sound money Democrats, between McLean and Dewey on the one side and Bryan on the other. The grinding of knives is already going on. Bad blood is being exhibited. Charges and insinuations are being made. Treachery is expected.

What the Ohio Democratic platform will be nobody knows except that it will be a jargon, a mixture of populism, socialism and issues which have been dead for years and others which the voters will repudiate at the first opportunity.

And yet Democrats talk about Republicans being divided!

GENERAL OTIS.

General Otis is coming home from the Philippines. He may not have such a spectacular reception as Admiral Dewey received, but he nevertheless deserves it. He has done magnificent work in the Philippines. The yellow journals raised a hue and cry against him, because he did not accomplish the impossible, and endeavored to compel his recall, but the President wisely paid no attention to their strident yawping. Otis was much criticised for saying that he would need no more than 35,000 men to suppress Aguinaldo, but his critics forgot that the insurrection took on new life from the efforts of Atkinson, Hoar, Bryan, and the rest of the "aunties." Time has shown that General Otis is an excellent soldier and an admirable administrator. His duties have been most onerous and difficult, yet he has performed them with a faithful courage and self-abnegation which are admirable. He deserves the gratitude and affection of every American citizen.

A USELESS PROTEST.

The Boer government protested formally against allowing the landing of British troops at Beira, for passage across Portugal's South African territory into Matabeleland. But on the same day Kruger boasted of the large quantities of guns and men the Boers are bringing across Portuguese territory from the port of Lourenzo Marquez. This protest against allowing England to do the same thing the Boers are allowed to do is somewhat absurd.

There is no fully-recognized rule of international law against the passage of belligerent troops across neutral territory. The only positive rule is that both parties must be treated alike; that one may not be allowed transit, and the other denied it. In this case, the rule has been strictly followed, and the protest of the Boers can not be granted by Portugal without violation of the international obligation of impartiality.

Dewey's claim to being a Democrat seems to be founded on the fact that once he felt like voting for Cleveland, but did not.

UNCLE SAM'S NAVAL RANK.

The house committee on naval affairs has recommended the construction of two battleships, three armored cruisers and three protected cruisers. For this work it has matured a bill which calls for $61,000,000, an increase of more than thirteen millions over last year's appropriation. This increase is due not only to the vessel construction contemplated, but also to improvements in yards and docks and to repairs.

The object of the committee is to place the United States sixth on the list of naval powers. In its report, the committee quotes from an official British parliamentary paper the figures showing the relative strength of all the large navies of the world. Dropping all obsolete vessels, all auxiliary vessels of every kind, and listing nothing but strictly fighting vessels, the figures on January 1, of this year, may be summarized as follows:

	Gt. Britain	France	Russia	Germany	Italy	United States	Japan
Battleships	53	31	12	18	15	5	3
Armored cruisers	17	8	10	3	3	2	3
Protected cruisers	107	36	3	13	15	14	14
Armored coast defence vessels	13	14	15	11	0	19	4
Torpedo boat destroyers	75	2	1	1	0	1	8
Torpedo boats	95	219	174	113	144	16	29

Japan and the United States are so close together in this showing that the new vessels contemplated will be needed to assure us of sixth place, in view of Japan's vessels now building.

The vessels building and in contemplation, including those proposed in the bill under consideration, foot up as follows: Eleven battleships, ten armored or protected cruisers, four coast defense vessels, nineteen destroyers and fourteen torpedo boats. This is larger than Japan's building schedule, except in the item of torpedo boats, of which she contemplates a larger number than ourselves.

The Spanish war developed national pride in our navy. The splendid victories of Manila bay and Santiago showed that we have a navy to be proud of—when pitted against a nation with a smaller navy than ours. It is most true that the American men behind the guns are the peers of any in the world; but even that could not win victory should an American fleet meet one superior in numbers or size of vessels.

Look at the navy of Great Britain. It is greater than the combined navies of any two other two nations in the world. Leaving torpedo boats out of calculation—and their utility is yet to be demonstrated—and the British fleet is about equal to those of Germany, Russia and France combined. Yet either of these has a navy superior to ours.

Should we have war with any of the great European powers, it would be largely a naval conflict. It is doubtful if we could hold our own against any one of them—and certainly not against Great Britain. She could harry our Atlantic coast, destroy our great seaports or compel them to pay tribute. Yet there are people so foolish as to insist that we should intervene in the Boer war, with the certainty of bringing on a conflict with the greatest naval power in the world.

THE CLARK CASE.

The country is agreeably surprised at the report of the Senate committee on privileges and elections in the Montana case. That body, by an unanimous vote, reported in favor of declaring Senator Clark's seat vacant. The Senate should adopt that report with the same unanimity.

There is much sympathy for Mr. Clark in the Senate, and in the committee, because of the bitter enmity for him entertained by Marcus Daly, the "political tyrant" of Montana. The latter used money like water in the attempt to defeat Clark. But while this is true, Clark himself admitted that he spent an enormous sum—over $100,000—to obtain his election, justifying it on the plea that the money was spent to defeat the schemes of Daly.

With such an admitted state of things, with corruption acknowledged, to confirm Clark's title to his seat because of Daly's persecution would have been misplaced sympathy. It owes a far higher duty to the nation than that. The seat will be declared vacant, and the matter will go back to the legislature and people of Montana. It is the expectation in Washington that Clark will resign before the report is acted upon, and go back home to seek "vindication" by trying again for the Senatorship.

THE CHINESE "BOXERS."

The disturbances in Shantung province, China, by a secret native society known as the "Boxers," has caused general curiosity as to the aims and purposes of that society. It originated several years ago to oppose the activity of Catholic missionaries. Its first active movement was the attack upon German Catholic missionaries, two of whom were murdered. This led Germany to land a force to punish those engaged in the outrage, with the result that the footing so obtained has not been relinquished.

It is altogether probable that the "Boxer" movement had the secret encouragement of the Chinese government—or of the empress dowager, which is the same thing—because it was a step against the hated foreigner and his intrusions upon Chinese territory. But its result was a land grab by Germany, instead of forcing foreigners out. The Boxer organization developed from an anti-Catholic body into an anti-Christian one, and now into a general anti-foreign movement.

Secret societies for political purposes seem to have an irresistible attraction for the Oriental mind. China is full of them, devoted to all sorts of purposes. Some are praiseworthy in their objects, but many are murderous and seditious. It is said the majority of the Chinese in the United States are members of the I Hing society, whose mandates are obeyed much more promptly by its members than are the laws of the United States. In Luzon, also, the Katipunan society is a dangerous organization, first devised as a movement against the friars—not the Catholic church, but one order. It then became revolutionary, and had much to do with the rebellion against Spain's authority several years ago. Next it was directed against the authority of the United States, and was one of the mainsprings of the insurrection.

Bear in mind that it was an Ohio girl who was awarded $500,000 in a breach of promise case in Colorado. The affections of an Ohio girl is worth every penny of the amount.

INSULAR GOVERNMENTS.

There has been so much gabble over the tariff provision of the Puerto Rican bill that the people have lost sight of the much more important portion of the act—that organizing a civil government. Of course the American occupation was followed by a military government, as is always the case. The same was true of the great Louisiana Purchase, of Flordia, of the Mexican cession, and of all other foreign territory we obtained, except Texas, which was independent at the time it was annexed, and which came in as a full-fledged state.

The second step is to substitute civil for military rule—to give the inhabitants a measure of self-government. This is what the new law does for Puerto Rico. The legislative department of the insular government consists of a house of deputies, composed of 35 members, elected by the people—five deputies for each of the seven districts of the island. This body is analogous to a state or territorial house of representatives. The upper house of the Puerto Rican legislature is the executive council of five members, appointed by the President. All residents of Puerto Rico who have been bona fide citizens of that island for one year are made voters.

The President appoints the governor, secretary, attorney general, treasurer, auditor, commissioner of education and commissioner of the interior, who form the executive branch of the government. The judicial department consists of a supreme court, appointed by the President, and the district judges, selected by the governor.

It will be seen that this is the same general plan pursued with our territories. It is much the same as the existing governments of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma. The Puerto Ricans have all the liberty and self-government, practically, as are enjoyed by the residents in those three territories. There no reason the island shall not prosper, as soon as the effects of the cyclone are recovered from. The people should be contented and happy, and we believe they will, unless demagogues foment dissension and trouble among them.

A MONEY THEORY UPSET.

The sheet anchor of financial theorists has been the quantitative theory of money. That is, of the supply of primary money diminishes, it will be enhanced in value, which will be shown by falling prices of all commodities. The silver theorists ignored all other causes of falling prices in the panic years up to 1896, and dwelt on the alleged scarcity of gold as the sole cause. They argued that the free coinage of silver would "double our primary money"—which it would not—and thus double prices. The whole theory is a fallacy, of course. Were gold or silver the only money known, if paper money and bank credits were unknown, it might be true; but under modern conditions it is absurdly untrue.

A striking proof of this is now being given, in England especially, and to an extent in all Europe. The Boer war has shut off one great source of gold supply. This has been the case for about six months. The gold supply has diminished for the entire world; and in England the currency has experienced a shrinkage. Under these circumstances, if the quantitative theory of money were true, prices of all commodities should have fallen sharply within the past six months. But instead of that, prices have gone upward in that period. Every industry in the United Kingdom is flourishing, and prices are to-day at a higher level than at the outbreak of the Boer war.

All that a diminution in the supply of primary money can do is to reduce the amount of paper money based upon it; and this reduction raises discount rates to business men. Even this would not be true unless activity in business required the full available supply of loanable funds. So long as there is idle money in the banks, discount rates are not affected.

ELECTION OF SENATORS.

The national House of Representatives has taken an advance step. By the sweeping vote of 240 to 15, it adopted a resolution for the submission to the legislatures of the states of an amendment to the constitution whereby United States senators will be chosen by direct vote of the people, instead of by the legislature as at present.

The proposed amendment is brief. Senators shall be elected by direct vote; a plurality of the ballots cast is sufficient. Any citizen is eligible to vote for senator who has the qualifications of an elector of the lower house of the state legislature. In case of vacancy, the governor may appoint, but only until the next general or a special election.

There is no doubt this amendment will be adopted by the legislatures of the needed three-fourths of the states, if it is submitted to them. It has passed the House of Representatives; it now goes to the Senate. There will be the sticking-point. There are men in that body who fear to put their chances of re-election into the hands of the people. They think it easier to secure a return through a legislature. So we doubt the adoption of the resolution by the body to whose membership it refers. It may be, however, that enough Senators can be found who are willing to trust their merits to popular judgment to adopt it.

OUR MONEY VOLUME.

The free silver argument, during all the years up to and including the campaign of 1896, was that there could not possibly be a volume of money sufficient for the demands of trade without the free coinage of silver. That argument is now never heard—at least from any free silverite who keeps posted as to the facts of our monetary circulation.

There is now over two billions of money in circulation in the United States. The increase since 1896 has been 492 million dollars. This increase is made up of 296 million dollars more gold than we had in 1896, 73 million silver dollars and silver certificates, and the remainder of national bank notes. Another way of looking at it is this: In 1896 the per capita circulation was $21.53. Now it is $26.12—the largest per capita circulation in the history of the United States.

This increase of the volume of money of over 20 per cent in four years has all come since the defeat of the silver issue in 1896. It shows that the silverites argued incorrectly when they asserted that to increase the money volume was the way to attain prosperity. The logic of facts is that when prosperity comes the volume of money increases to supply the demand. The new financial law is most commendable in that it provides for a rapid increase in circulation if expanding business demands it; and then provides also a mode of reducing circulation when so large a volume is not needed. An elastic currency has been a desideratum for years, and we now have legal provision for this needed elasticity.

WILL BE TESTED.

The Puerto Rican bill now being a law, the next step is to bring a case before the United States supreme court, involving the question of the extension of the constitution to that island. The suits already brought by importers and exporters, engaged in trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, have not been directed to this vital issue, and therefore preparations are making to bring this directly before the supreme court by an appeal.

That the people of the United States wish free trade with that island, and that by a big majority, is true. But the Republicans of congress saw that, were this done, the act would be made a precedent for free trade with the Philippines; and this is a course to which there are grave objections. The question whether the constitution, of its own power, extends to any territory we may acquire from the instant of its acquisition, is an old one, as we have before shown. It was firecely debated in congress a half-century ago. However, it has never been brought before the supreme court, which alone has power to pass upon it. The matter should be settled, once for all. The Puerto Rican case has afforded a splendid opportunity to test it, and with fewer complications than usually surround such a question. All there is, outside the point itself, is a generous sentimentalism in favor of free trade with the little island, whose people received our army with welcome and rejoicing, instead of as foes.

THAT NEW STORY.

Next week we publish the last of Frederic Mayer's illustrated letters on the Paris Exposition. They have proved very interesting. Then we shall begin our new serial. We delayed its publication because we found so many of our readers were deeply interested in the Paris letters—and we had not room to publish both.

Admiral Dewey's Democracy seems to refer to the label of the bottle rather than the contents. The shipping bill is bitterly opposed by the old-line Democrats, yet Dewey wrote only the other day concerning it: "I have much pleasure in expressing my belief that the upbuilding and strengthening of the merchant marine will have a very beneficial effect upon the country at large and tend to promote its prosperity."

Another Democratic issue has been smashed by the cold, hard facts. The cry was raised that our soldier boys are all going crazy, as a result of the climate. But the official figures show the number of cases of insanity among the soldiers in the Philippines to be proportionally fewer than in the regular army for the preceding ten years. Alas for Bryanism!

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Dewey's Platform.

Admiral Dewey's unofficially announced platform is one that will suit those Democrats who are opposed to Bryan, but no others.

First of all, it is announced that the admiral is a Gold Democrat and believes in shelving the currency issue.

Second, it is announced that Admiral Dewey believes in the retention of the Philippines for all time, but by establishing a protectorate, instead of the assertion of American sovereignty, a splitting of hairs.

Whether a man can be successful in a Democratic convention upon a platform so antagonistic to that of 1896 as is that which Admiral Dewey has announced, is a question. Democracy surrendered its old-time principles at Chicago, and turned the party over to the cranks and faddists. It requires a complete reversal of that action to enable Dewey to become a Democratic candidate.

The dilemma thus created can perhaps be best stated as follows:

If Admiral Dewey is nominated upon such a platform he can not hope for the support of the Bryan element.

If Admiral Dewey is rejected by the Democratic convention the Bryan faction can not hope for his support or that of his followers.

As Admiral Dewey's political mentor once stated, it is apparent that it is a "condition and not a theory which confronts us."

Paris Exposition Open.

With simple but impressive ceremonies under the auspices of the French government, a speech by the minister of commerce, and response by the president of the republic, the great Paris exposition was on Saturday formally inaugurated. From now on till the late autumn, the gay French capital will be the Mecca of tourists and sight-seers from all parts of the world. The exposition is intended to celebrate the advent of the twentieth century. It is doubtless superb and complete, in many special lines, though in some departments and as a whole it is not so extensive as the World's Columbian exposition of 1893 at Chicago.

American national pride will be gratified at the fact that the general exhibits of the United States are more complete than those of any other nation except France itself. Probably in about a month the rush of Americans to Paris will begin, and keep up steadily through the season.

Depositories Needed.

The bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to designate government depositories in islands under our control is an absolute necessity of carrying on administration there. It establishes no new banks and gives no American charter or character to existing banks in the islands. It only authorizes American fiscal officers to use these for banking purposes under the same conditions as in the United States. That is, they are to give security and receive deposits of collections, to be drawn on as needed. Without this provision, American fiscal officers in the islands cannot bank their funds, but must keep them in a strong box till expended or remitted. When it is recalled how large a part of the island currency is silver, it will be seen what a physical burden this imposes. There is not the least excuse for opposition to the bill and probably it will pass both houses readily. Incidentally it will extend the business of banking in all the islands, and may tempt more American capital into it.

Allen, Civil Governor.

The selection of Mr. Allen for civil governor of Puerto Rico adds one more name to what is decidedly the most notable list of appointments to important places made by any President in recent years. It began with the appointments of Gens. Wood and Ludlow for Cuba, and the first commission to the Philippines. Then came Judge Taft, with his four associates on the second Philippine commission, a body of men who for pre-eminent fitness for the work in hand could not be surpassed. The distinguishing characteristic of all the selections has been the complete absence of political considerations. Nobody can say of Wood or Ludlow or Taft or Wright or Ide or Worcester or Moses that he is in any sense either a politician or a partisan. It was asserted with great positiveness after the Spanish war was over that the control of our new possessions would be turned over to professional politicians and bosses, with a crop of political scandals unequaled in our history as the inevitable outcome. Nothing more diametrically opposite to this policy could be conceived than the course which the President has followed.

A Filipino Bugaboo.

That promising bugaboo of Filipino cheap labor competition, relied upon so hopefully by the anti-imperialists to swell their ranks by the addition of the American labor vote, has received a knockdown blow from Arthur Hugh Frazier, late of the United States volunteer signal corps, who has returned from duty in the Philippines. He quotes the remark of ex-Governor Boutwell that the "Filipinos can manage a bank or run a laundry with a certainty of success that can not be foretold of any other people, whether English or American," and says of it: "An ex-soldier feels tempted to rub his eyes and wonder where these commercial paladins concealed themselves during his sojourn in their midst." He goes on to say that the soldiers whose time in the Philippines has expired returned home with the "impression that the able-bodied workers, the trusted confidential clerks and bank tellers, were Chinese; the merchants and planters, Spanish, English or German; leaving to the natives undisputed sway in the hack-driving business and similar intellectual pursuits." But what is the opinion of these returned soldiers worth? Has not Erving Winslow, the secretary of the anti-imperialistic league, laid down the broad general principle that a man who has never been in the Philippines is a far better judge of the condition of things there than a man who has? That covers all such statements as Mr. Frazier makes, and covers also his concluding observation that "any one who believes that Orientals can compete with the skilled American mechanic or artisan, working shorter hours and at vastly higher wages, is either ignorant of recent experiments or else a victim of self-deception." Why not be a victim of self-deception if you can not continue doing business in any other way?

Opposition to Quay.

While the United States Senate is debating Quay's right to a seat by gubernatorial appointment the legislative nominations are being made throughout Pennsylvania, and thus for with a net loss of at least fourteen in "Quay members." This indicates that the Republicans of the state indorse the action of the last legislature in refusing to return Quay to the Senate, and it should have some effect on the Senators at Washington. We do not suppose that it will, for the question of Quay's right to his seat is being determined on other than constitutional grounds, but it is an intresting situation to find Quay's own state persisting in its opposition to his return while the United States Senate is about to seat him in defiance of that home sentiment and of all precedent.

Bynum's Case.

The refusal of the Democratic Senators to recognize ex-Congressman Bynum, of Indiana, as a Democrat, is significant of the bitter resentment still felt toward the gold democrats of 1896 by the Bryan forces. Mr. Bynum's nomination as a member of the Board of General Appraisers is now before the Senate, but there is no hope of its confirmation, because of the antagonism of every Bryanite Senator. Senator Jones, who is chairman of the Bryanite National committee, naively remarks that if the President will nominate Mr. Bynum as a Republican he, Jones, will be happy to vote for his confirmation. Jones holds that no man who bolted Bryan in 1896 is a Democrat, and he therefore refuses to regard Bynum as one, though the Indiana man has voted with his party and spoken for its local nominees since the last presidential campaign. This attitude of the Bryanites toward the gold Democrats does not indicate that they are over-anxious for the return of the prodigal sons unless they come back to the fold in sackcloth and ashes and without the slightest hope of having a fatted calf killed for them.

FACTS ABOUT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The Paris exposition originated in a motion of M. Jules Roche, minister of finance, who, in July, 1892, proposed the plan to President Carnot. On July 13 of the same year the president issued a decree announcing a "universal exposition of works of art and of industrial and agricultural products," in 1900.

Eight years have been consumed in the preliminary preparations and in the actual construction of the buildings.

The total cost of the exposition proper has been $27,000,000, or 135,000,000 francs. Of this sum the government gave 20,000,000 francs, the city of Paris a like sum, and the remainder was raised by an issue of popular bonds.

It is estimated that 60,000,000 people will visit the show and that strangers will spend about $200,000,000 in Paris during the time of the exposition.

About $10,000,000 has been invested in side shows and amusement enterprises outside the grounds.

All the buildings, including the Paris "midway," occupy an area of 300 acres.

Space allotted to the United States, 200,000 square feet.

Appropriation of the United States government, $1,210,000.

Duration of the exposition, from April 15 to November 5—204 days.

Number of classified exhibit groups, 18.

Number of buildings, including pavilions of foreign states, 65.

Foreign powers co-operating, 42.

Number of regular exhibit buildings, 23.

General admission to the grounds will be one franc (20 cents) between 10 a. m. and 6 p. m. At other hours the admission will be two francs, in order to prevent too great crowding. But tickets may be purchased outside the grounds at much cheaper prices.

WHY ADMIRAL DEWEY BECAME A CANDIDATE

Chicago, April 16.—Walter Wellman, in the Times-Herald says:

"The Dewey mystery is explained at last. The real reason for the admiral's sudden announcement of himself as a Presidential candidate and his bitter feeling toward President McKinley are cleared up by a discovery which was made yesterday.

"Admiral Dewey himself furnished the clue to the explanation by complaining to his friends that President McKinley had unjustly deprived him of ten thousand dollars. In the admiral's opinion, the President had 'robbed him.'

"The basis for this charge is the fact that President McKinley has been unable to pay Admiral Dewey the same compensation as that received by the civilian members of the late Philippine commission, to-wit, $10,000.

"The President wanted to pay this sum to the admiral, but the law would not permit. That section of the statute which says no one shall hold two offices of trust and profit under the United States government where the compensation exceeds $2,500 was in the way, and though the President tried to find a way around the statute, neither he nor his law officers were able to do so, and Admiral Dewey can not have his $10,000.

"About a month ago, Admiral Dewey called at the White House and asked President McKinley about compensation for his services as a member of the Philippine commission. The President told him he wanted to pay him the same sum as the other civilian members were to receive. Admiral Dewey then volunteered to the President the statement that, in his opinion, there was but one candidate for President in this country, that there should be but one, Mr. McKinley.

"'You have earned a re-election, and the people will give it to you,' the admiral said. Dewey then went on to say that he had always been a Republican, that he was originally a Republican on the slavery issue, was afterward a Republican on protection, then on the money question, and was now a Republican on expansion. He thanked the President for all past kindnesses, and went away in a happy frame of mind. A few days later he started on his tour through the south.

"When Dewey returned from his southern trip, the first thing he heard at the office of the secretary of the navy was that the law would not permit him to draw the $10,000 compensation. The admiral lost his temper. He went home livid with rage. He swore at the President in the most bitter way. He paced the floor of his room, exclaiming that President McKinley had robbed him of his money, had deprived him of his just dues, had treated him like a dog, had trumped up this legal obstacle for the purpose of cheating and robbing him.

"Incredible as it may appear, these were his expressions. He apparently could not find words vicious enough to express his feelings. He declared he would have vengeance for his fancied wrongs, and in a day or two not only the people of the country, but Admiral Dewey's most intimate friends were amazed and surprised at his announcement that he was a candidate for President.

"From that day to this, the admiral has been complaining of McKinley and of the administration in general, and through his fault-finding the first information concerning the matter leaked out.

Investigation in administration circles discloses a great unwillingness to talk about the case at all. It is not denied that the President has refused to pay Admiral Dewey the sum which was paid to other members of the commission, but President McKinley has issued orders that not one word be said about the affair by any of his advisers.

"The President feels very sorry that Admiral Dewey has taken umbrage over this incident, and is not conscious of having ever done a single thing to deserve the admiral's censure or ill-will. It had been the hope of the President that Admiral Dewey would, after a time, see the matter in a more reasonable light, and would seek an explanation as to the facts instead of letting the trouble get out to the newspapers. President McKinley has a high regard for Admiral Dewey, and is sincerely sorry that anything has occurred to mar the pleasant nature of their relations.

"A few days ago, when the Chicago Dewey committee called at the White House, President McKinley praised Admiral Dewey warmly as a man and an official, thought at that time the President knew Dewey had personally denounced him and charged him with all manner of misconduct.

"Now that Admiral Dewey's anger has caused the $10,000 case to become public property, I have been able to secure from unexceptional sources the following statement of the facts:

"When President McKinley told Admiral Dewey that he wanted to pay him the money, and thought he had earned it, the President believed a way could be found to do so without violating the law. Having some doubt upon this score he asked three of his advisers to look up the statutes and report to him their opinions. The President hoped that at least one of the three would find a loophole through which the Dewey payment might be made. But all three reported that it could not be done.

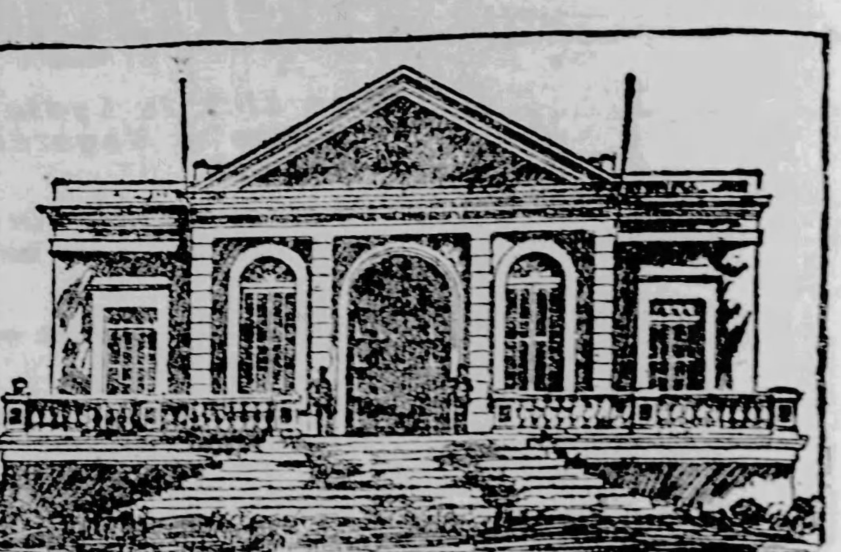
"A member of the cabinet advised the President to order the payment notwithstanding these opinions, and trust to public opinion to endorse his action. The President replied that he would be very glad to do so, but he could not reconcile his conscience to an open violation of the law. The comptroller of the treasury was then appealed to for an opinion, this official having the right to overrule the secretary of the treasury, the attorney general, or even the President himself on a matter of this kind.

"For the sake of secrecy, the comptroller was asked if 'an admiral or a general of the army' could receive compensation in addition to his official salary. The comptroller promptly replied that he could not. If the comptroller had ruled otherwise, an order for the payment to Dewey would have been made.

"The last resource in the legal line having been exhausted, some of the President's advisers suggested that a bill be sent to congress asking authority to pay this sum to Admiral Dewey and to Gen. Otis, the other military member of the commission. This was under consideration when Admiral Dewey returned from his southern tour and learned that his payment had been held up. Before the President and his advisers could reach a decision as to what to do about asking congress for authority, Admiral Dewey's announcement of himself as a candidate for President was given to the public.

"There the matter rests. If Admiral Dewey wants congress to pass an act authorizing him to receive this money, the President will be very glad to sign it and to order the money paid."

ONLY MASONIC TEMPLE IN SPANISH AMERICA

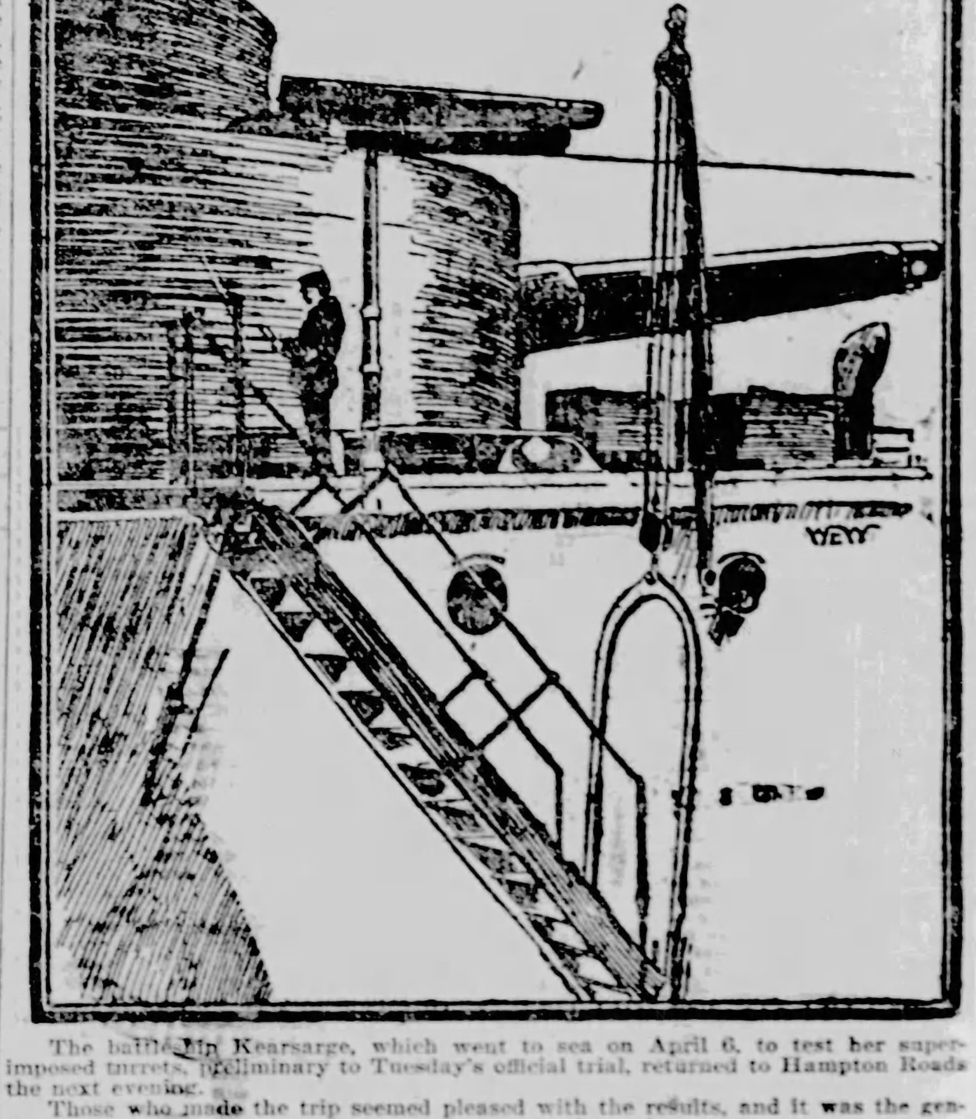


FIRST AND ONLY MASONIC TEMPLE IN PUERTO RICO.

The Masonic Temple at Yauco, Puerto Rico, which stands alongside the road between the town and the railroad station, is the only structure ever built by the order in all Spanish America. Yauco is in the heart of the coffee belt, twenty miles from Ponce. The temple was begun in 1890 and finished in 1895. The ground plan is nearly square. It is built of brick and masonry in Puerto Rico style, and has little to give it distinction save the Masonic emblems to be seen over the main entrance. It was never occupied as a Masonic meeting place prior to American occupation, however, because of the intense prejudice against Free Masonnry on the part of the authorities. Indeed, in Puerto Rico, as elsewhere in the Spanish West Indies, the Masonic order had a pretty hard time to get along at all before 1898. It was not only forbidden to the Masons to build, but their meetings were virtually proscribed. In consequence hardly a lodge, either in Puerto Rico or Cuba, had a regular meeting place or was able to meet at regular intervals. In Havana lodge meetings were held in obscure, often deserted buildings, but rarely twice consecutively in the same place, and this was the procedure also in some of the other cities. In many cases, however, it was found necessary to hold the sessions outside the towns; not infrequently the Masons were obliged to find gathering places in the woods, and even then they were sometimes broken up, so thoroughly anti-Masonic were the sentiments of those in power.

The building of the Yauco Temple created much excitement in Puerto Rico, and there isn't the slightest doubt that it would have been destroyed either by order of the government or at least with its knowledge and acquiescence, had it not been for the efforts to preserve it put forth by the French and German consuls stationed at Ponce. They repeatedly made representations to the effect that the Masons were in high favor with their home governments, and that, while official toleration of the order would not be asked in the circumstances, they felt that they must protest against destruction of the building. Several of the coffee planters of foreign birth joined in the protest, and thus the building was preserved. Notwithstanding the difficulties with which Masonry was confronted under the Spanish regime, a pretty fair organization, including a grand lodge, was kept up in both Puerto Rico and Cuba. The order is now reported to be in very flourishing condition in both islands.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

SUPERIMPOSED TURRETS OF THE KEARSARGE



The battleship Kearsarge, which went to sea on April 6, to test her superimposed turrets, preliminary to Tuesday's official trial, returned to Hampton Roads the next evening.

Those who made the trip seemed pleased with the results, and it was the general opinion that the turrets more than answered requirements.

The turrets were fired under all conditions, mostly in stiff weather, and it was conceded by those who would express an opinion that their practicability was demonstrated.

FAITHFUL CAT WATCHES FOR ITS DEAD MISTRESS

If you enter the yard separating the front and rear tenements at No. 432 Pearl street at almost any hour of the day you will see perched on the peak of the roof of the shed a tiger cat, lean and hungry in appearance and with a wild look in its eyes. It measures fully thirty inches from nose to tail and his head is ridiculously large for his body.

If you try to approach it it will scamper away whining piteously, but he always returns to his place on the roof.

He is "Peek-a-Boo," whom the detectives found guarding his mistress, Mrs. Catherine Taylor, Feb. 22, 1899, who died a few days later from her husband's maltreatment and exposure. Patrick J. Taylor, her husband, protested that he poisoned her with Paris green, but a postmortem showed that her death had been from other causes. He was adjudged insane and sent away.

"Peek-a-Boo" refused to leave the tenement, and from that day to this has crouched on the peak of the roof in front of his mistress' window, waiting for her return. Different families in the tenements have tried to take him in, but no one can approach him. They bring him food every morning, but he will not eat when any one is about.—New York Evening World.

SENT FREE TO MEN

A Most Remarkable Remedy That Quickly Restores Lost Vigor To Men.

A Free Trial Package Sent by Mail To All Who Write.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute. They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the Institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment, and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 347 Elektron Building, Fort Wayne, Indiana, stating that you desire one of their free trial packages, will be complied with promptly. The Institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The Institute make no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

Publishers' Column.

RAND McNALLY'S DOLLAR ATLAS OF THE WORLD.

Historical, Political, Commercial, containing colored maps of all the states and territories of the United States, the provinces of the Dominion of Canada, and of every country and civil division on the face of the globe. A full page of reading matter is devoted to each map, giving history, education, politics, laws, topography, minerals, manufactures, agriculture and live stock.

Sent postpaid by mail on receipts of $1.00, or we will send the book and the Weekly Blade one year for $1.25.

PRESIDENTIAL COOK BOOK.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember,) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of composition known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that on expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are not thicker than solid silver.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons	$1.25
½ dozen teaspoons	.85
1 dozen tablespoons or forks	2.35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks	1.35
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks	2.00
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks	1.15
½ dozen table knives	2.25
1 dozen table knives	4.25

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Address with remittance in current funds,

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS, READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

1781—Amherst Skirt.

Sizes medium and large.—A model of the new double box plaited skirt is here portrayed. It has a narrow gore, wide side breadths and two back pieces that form

the wide double box plait. This is a smart tailor model for separate skirts of the lighter weights of such wool goods as cheviots, tweed costume serge and whip cord.

1778—Calve Morning Jacket.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

1783—Calve Morning Jacket.

Sizes for 14 and 16 years.—A new and dressy morning jacket worked out in lawn is given in the "Calve." The back and sides are semi-tight fitting. The fronts

turn back to form plaits, and a full vest just reaching to the belt is set in. The entire jacket is trimmed with lace and insertion. The design will be found equally desirable for silk, woolen or cotton fabrics.

1771—Shirley Blouse.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.—The Shirley blouse is equally appropriate for silk or organdie and a pretty fashion for maid or matron. The back is made with three side plaits on each side folded toward the center and

overlapping at the belt. The fronts are plain, slightly full at the waist line and trimmed to hide the darts with bands of flat trimming. Pale blue Mousseline de soie would be charming made up in this fashion with a chemisette and collar of tucked white mull and a trimming of cream lace. The girdle would be of black velvet.

DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.

1067—Oriel Apron.

Sizes for 6, 8 and 10 years.—This dainty little apron covers the child so completely that it is a perfect protection to the frock, and it is so simple in cut and style of trimming that it is easily made and laundered. The side seams gored to fit

the apron easily around the arms and the fullness is gathered to a tiny yoke which the collar completely covers. Fancy and plain muslins, lawn, cambric and nainsook are the popular fabrics trimmed with lace or embroidery.

1758—Monaco Skirt.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. An entirely new skirt designed to wear with any of the popular waists, basques or jackets. It is cut with five gores and a bias seam down the back. Half way below the knees a shaped piece

is set on, that, without actually being a circular flounce, is sufficiently curved to give more than the average flare at the foot. This design is suitable for woolen and heavy cotton fabrics.

THE DINING ROOM ALL IN WHITE

From Paris comes word that the all-white dining room is the latest vogue. Perhaps it is to be counted the logical next step after the long reign of the blue-and-white dining room. To eliminate the blue was easy, and there you have left the white. The all-white dining room originated in St. Petersburg—the far north seems to provide us with all things colorless, from polar bears to white dining rooms. The ceilings and walls of such rooms are painted or papered in white; sometimes they are tapestried with white brocade. They are hung with white serge, satin, silk or brocade curtains, the electric side-lights or gas brackets are of crystal or silver, or the two combined. In one Parisian white dining room, silver chains were suspended from one electric side-light to another, all of them fastening to the chandelier in the middle of the room. This sounds as if there was a chandelier revival in Paris; if so, it hasn't yet reached New York, where the becoming side-light still holds its own and will continue to do so, so long as women have any regard for their looks. The fierce light that beats upon a throne is twilight compared to the fiercest light beating from a chandelier upon a woman in evening dress. Of course, the main thing to be considered about the white dining room is "Is it becoming?" We are assured that it is. Trust a Frenchwoman not to embrace anything, from house furnishing to fancy dress, that didn't enhance her own charms. The white dining room sets off every woman who sits in it.—New York Sun.

HOW THEY FIXED IT

As thro' the Strand at eve we went,
The Strategist and I,
We taught the generals their trade,
We threw Von Moltke in the shade,
We knew the reason why.
O blessings on the good conceit
That never need be shy,
That could each difficulty meet
And every peril spy.
For when we came to Charing Cross,
And would have passed thereby,
A Brompton 'bus we did not see
Came at us—bang!
And where were we?
The Strategist and I?

Appropriate.

The Jay—What was his text of his baccalaurate sermon?

The Josh—Job xii., 2.—"No doubt ye are the people and all wisdom shall die with you."—Kansas City Independent.

BLADE PORTFOLIOS OF PARIS EXPOSITION.

As heretofore announced, we are making arrangements on a huge scale to supply readers of The Blade with a series of magnificent illustrations of the Paris Exposition, under the title of "Parisian Dream City." While similar to the "Dream City" we supplied our readers during our own World's Fair of 1893, we can safely promise these will be better, owing to improvements in the line of printing since that date. The many thousand Blade readers who cannot go abroad this year will, by means of this series of portfolios, enjoy the great exposition almost as well as those who spend hundreds of dollars to make a personal visit to Paris.

These portfolios will be issued weekly, beginning May 5th, for twenty weeks. Each part will contain some twenty large full page photographic illustrations of the Exposition, and historic buildings and scenes of Paris. The regular price of each portfolio will be twenty-five cents—but by special arrangement with publisher, we have contracted to use 100,000 or more sets, and by fixing a price to just cover expenses, we are enabled to supply our Blade subscribers at ten cents per part.

Part one will be mailed on May 5th to every person who will in the meantime remit us ten cents for the first number. In order to give all our readers a chance, our books are now open for orders for Portfolio No. 1. The names will be entered in order as they are received, and there will be no delay in mailing on date named above. We therefore especially urge every reader of The Blade to remit at once for the first number, in order to get a sample of what we promise, and no one will be obliged to order the subsequent numbers, unless they are satisfied with the work. The Weekly Blade has now 173,000 regular subscribers, and perhaps as many more read it after the subscribers have done with it. We have ordered 100,000 of Part 1, and have arranged for more if we need them. If 150,000 of our readers order Part 1, 100,000 will continue through the series. Anyhow, all we ask is your first order, after which the matter is your own hands. The enormous detail of handling so many names, and mailing promptly to each individual, leads us to open our books for Part 1 a month in advance of publication. We therefore hope our readers will remit promptly on reading this announcement, and thereby give us time to enter the majority of names two weeks or more in advance. Address all letters "The Blade, Portfolio Department, Toledo, Ohio." Enclose in each letter a silver dime, and ask for Part No. 1 "Parisian Dream City." We prefer to have you send silver, but will take stamps in cases where silver cannot be obtained. We beg of you not to send stamps if you can get silver, as we are now burdened with stamps that we cannot use as current funds. Now let the orders roll in.

GOVERNOR LEARY IS REFORMING GUAM

In a letter printed in Success, from a member of the Yosemite's crew, in faraway Guam, it is stated that Captain Richard Leary, the governor of the island, is having a lively time with the seven thousand inhabitants of his little principality. His first proclamation commanded the people to get married—something they had neglected to do in setting up their domestic establishments, because the priests exacted five pesos a ceremony. Next he horrified the natives by ordering them to go to work. He took possession of all unoccupied land, in the name of the United States government, and compelled every idler to plant corn, rice, sweet potatoes and cacao, while every family was directed to keep twelve hens, one rooster and a cow. The sailor asks that old schoolbooks, toys, musical instruments and kindergarten utensils be sent, in care of the Navy department, Washington, for use in the newly established schools at Guam.

The most notable reform is the lessening of drunkenness. A liquor made from the juice of the cocoanut was used to excess by 90 per cent. of the inhabitants, the cheapness of the product accounting for its widespread use. The new governor has been compelled to stop its manufacture, under a penalty of $100 and imprisonment for one month or more, while the importation of all liquor is prohibited except under a special government permit. Captain Leary found that the effect of this prohibition was noticeable at once, the morals of the entire island showing marked improvement.

CHEWING GUM BRINGS GOLD TO MISS HORTON

In 1890 Miss Nellie M. Horton was a manufacturer of pepsin at Cleveland, O. One day as she sat in front of her typewriter the idea came to her that if the pepsin could be put into chewing gum it would have a good sale. She made the suggestion to her employer, who laughed at her. That laugh hurt Miss Horton's pride and made her fortune. She set to work to discover the formula for properly combining pepsin and chewing gum.

When, after much work, she found it, she had it protected by the patent office. Then for the second time she went to her employer and told the story. This time he did not laugh. He saw that the young woman was in earnest and that her idea had merit. Finally he paid $50,000 for the suggestion he had previously scorned, in addition to which Miss Horton was given an interest in the business. As years went by the gum which she had invented became increasingly popular, and her income increased accordingly.

The other day she was married to Geo. A. Manning, of Boston, and it was reported at the time that her private fortune was far up toward a million dollars, all made out of the chewing gum habit, which she had done so much to foster and promote. And as Mr. Manning is a lady's tailor, there is every reason to suppose his wife's fortune will grow, while other women are spending their money for new spring gowns.

Taste or Parsimony?

Closeman—After all, I much prefer a pipe to a cigar.

Franklin—You mean that you enjoy saving money more than you do smoking tobacco.—Boston Transcript.

Headache

Biliousness, sour stomach, constipation and all liver ills are cured by

Hood's Pills

The non-irritating cathartic. Price 25 cents of all druggists or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

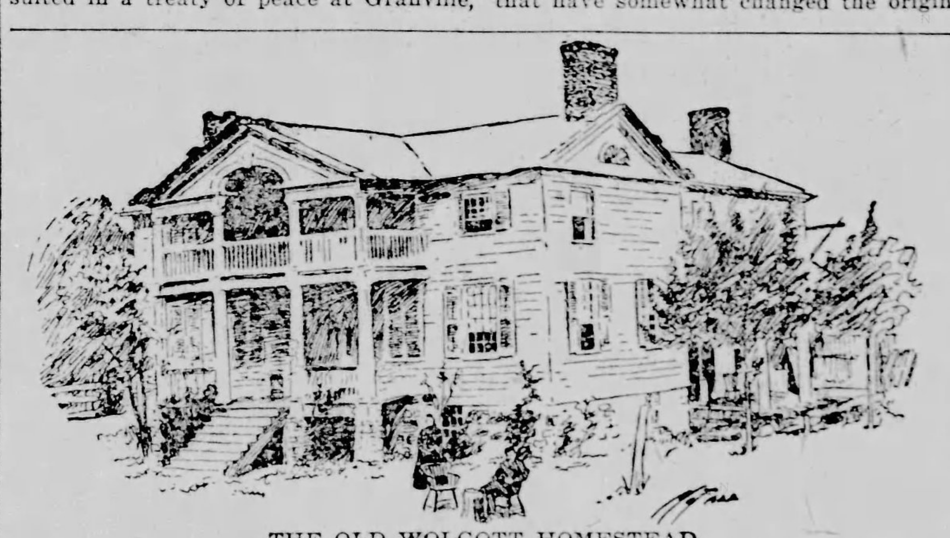
Descendants of Little Turtle.

Toledo Daily Blade.

Of all the great Indian chiefs known in history, the greatest of them all was Little Turtle. In war, he was honorable, and, as a statesman, he had no equal. He had a keen, penetrating mind, quick to analyze a proposition in diplomacy, and a sturdy defender of his race. Endowed with remarkable gifts in debate, it is a matter of history that he would have been "enabled to cope with the most sagacious state minister of a European court."

His Indian name was Me-she-kun-nogh-quah (or Little Turtle). He was the leader who overthrew the Federal armies in the expeditions of 1790 and 1791, which struck with dismay the white inhabitants of the exposed frontiers. In the third campaign he met defeat at the hands of "Mad Anthony" Wayne, and, at the treaty of Granville, he proved himself an intellectual giant.

Little Turtle was of mixed Indian blood, half Mohican and half Miami, and was chief of the Miami tribe. He commanded the Indians at the battle of Defiance and took an active part in the battle of Fallen Timbers. He represented his people in the negotiations that resulted in a treaty of peace at Granville, while General Wayne represented the United States. He also represented his tribe (the Miamis) in negotiations of the treaty at Fort Wayne in 1803, while William H. Harrison represented the United States. So strong and firm was his friendship for the United States after this treaty, that General Harrison, in his order to his troops to destroy Little Turtle's town, gave caution that no buildings erected by the United States for the benefit of Little Turtle, should be destroyed. He died at Fort Wayne, at which place he had great land interests, and was buried there by the commanding officer with all the honors of war due to his high character and rank.



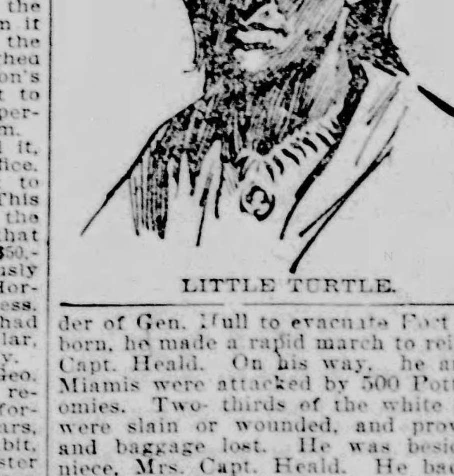
THE OLD WOLCOTT HOMESTEAD.

GRANDDAUGHTER OF LITTLE TURTLE.

It is certainly a proud distinction for any one to have the blood of Little Turtle permeating through their veins, as he was the greatest aboriginal American. There are people in Toledo and vicinity who can boast of being lineal descendents of this great chief.

Chief Little Turtle had but one child, a daughter, who married Capt. William Wells. The appellation given him was Black Snake. He was a wily, sagacious and intrepid warrior. He was captured at the age of 12 years when he was an inmate of the family of Hon. Nathaniel Poke, of Kentucky, being an adopted son. He was adopted by an Indian family, and, when he grew to manhood, married Little Turtle's daughter. He fought on the side of Little Turtle in the contests with Generals Harmer and St. Clair.

At the approach of Wayne's army in 1794, his recollections of early ties of country and kindred became so great that he manfully went to his father-in-law, Little Turtle, and told him he would go over to the whites. He took high rank as captain of the spies in Wayne's army. After the treaty of peace at Granville, he was joined by his wife and family. He afterward was a government Indian agent at Fort Wayne. In 1812 he was in command at Fort Wayne. When he heard of the order of Gen. Hull to evacuate Fort Dearborn, he made a rapid march to reinforce Capt. Heald. On his way, he and his Miamis were attacked by 500 Pottawatomies. Two-thirds of the white people were slain or wounded, and provisions and baggage lost. He was beside his niece, Mrs. Capt. Heald. He bade her good day and dashed into the thickest of the fight. In the midst of the fight he saw a young Indian tomahawk twelve white children that were in a wagon. To avenge their murder, he rushed into the Indian camp and deliberately shot Indians. His horse was killed, and he was severely wounded in the leg. A young Indian warrior tomahawked him, jumped upon him, cut out his heart and ate a portion of it. This was on Auugust 12, 1812. He was buried at Chicago, near the spot where he was killed, and a costly monument was erected to his memory. He was a master of the English language and a valuable interpreter.



LITTLE TURTLE.

Capt. William Wells had four children—Anna Rebecca, Mary and William Wayne Wells. Mary Wells married Judge Wolcott. Capt. Wells also had an adopted daughter, Jane Wells.

Judge James Wolcott settled in Maumee about 1826, having come from Fort Wayne. He married the granddaughter of Little Turale (Mary Wells). He was judge of the courts in Maumee in early days, and was owner of the steamboat General Harrison. He died at Maumee, and was buried there. Judge Wolcott had four children—William W., Frederick A., Henry C., Mary Ann (who married Smith Gilbert) and James M. Wolcott. Smith Gilbert, who married the only daughter, was from Connecticut. She was the great-granddaughter of Little Turtle. She was educated at Canandaigua seminary, and perfected herself in music. She lived at the old Wolcott homestead in Maumee until her death, which occurred April 30, 1881. She was born June 6, 1827. Mrs. Gilbert, whose picture is here given, had very dark hair, a piercing eye and her every movement bespoke the royal blood from which she came. She had a firm, quick step, and was very graceful.

Smith Gilbert and wife had three children (great-great-grandchildren of Little Turtle), namely: Freddie (who married William C. Hull, Smith W. and Albert W. Gilbert. Mrs. Freddie Hull lives in the old Wolcott homestead in Maumee, which was erected in 1826. Smith W. Gilbert lives in Maumee, and Albert W. Gilbert is the well-known fish merchant of this city. They all show strong traces of the great chief, Little Turtle, and they are, as would very properly be supposed, proud of it.

The house has undergone alterations that have somewhat changed the original appearance of it, but it was always fine-looking structure.

The cut of the Indian chief, Little Turtle, here given is said to be a perfect picture. It will be observed that the forehead is broad and indicates great intelligence. The face shows the great chief to have been a man of firmness, as well as kindness.

SPRING TIME.

Spring, with that nameless pathos in the air
That dwells with all things fair—
Spring, with her golden suns and silver rain,
Is with us once again.

. . . . . .

In the deep heart of every forest tree
The blood is all a-glee;
And there's a look about the leafless bowers
As if they dreamed of flowers!

Yet still on every side we trace the hand
Of winter in the land,
Save where the maple reddens on the lawn,
Flushed by the season's dawn;

Or where, like those strange semblances we find
That age to childhood bind,
The elm puts on, as if in Nature's scorn,
The brown of autumn corn.

As yet the turf is dark, although you know
That, not a span below,
A thousand germs are creeping to the light,
And soon will glad the sight.

Already, here and there, on frailest stems
Appear some azure gems,
Small as might deck, upon a gala day,
The forehead of a fay.

In gardens you may see, amid the dearth,
The crocus breaking earth;
And, near the snowdrop's tender white and green,
The violet in its screen.

But many gleams and shadows needs must pass
Along the budding grass,
And weeks go by before the enamored south
Shall kiss the rose's mouth.

Still, there's a sense of blossoms yet unborn
In the sweet airs of morn;
One almost looks to find the very street
Grow purple at his feet.

At times a fragrant breeze comes floating by,
And brings—you know not why—
A feeling as when eager crowds await
Before a palace gate,

Some wondrous pageant; and you scarce would start
If from a beech's heart
A blue-eyed dryad, stepping forth, should say,
"Behold me, I am May."

—Henry Timrod.

"HENCE THIS PUFF."

"One of the pleasantest sights we have had in this town in a long time was the artistic manner in which John Griffin, of Lawrence, buried 'Bill' Kruger, who died since our last issue. Mr. Griffin had his trade at his fingers' ends, and he handled our dead citizen with an agility that was startling in its originality. He was everywhere all the time, weeping with the afflicted widow, discussing weather prospects with the farmers and soliciting business from the other attendants at the funeral. He will doubtless be able to get all the business in these parts. Before leaving for home he subscribed for this great family weekly, paying a year in advance. Hence this puff.—Vineland (Kan.) Weekly Vine.

Doesn't Require Eloquence.

"I delivered an address last night."

"You! Why, you couldn't make a speech."

"No, but I could tell a man my street and number, couldn't I?"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

COFFEE ARGUMENT.

New Evidence of the Effect.

A South Dakota man, W. A. Dawley, Sturgis, explains the condition some men get into from coffee drinking. Let it be understood that coffee seems to agree with some people well enough, but when a person finds it does not agree, it is better to leave it off. He says: "I used coffee about twenty years, and quit it September 30, 1898. I had become almost a complete wreck, thin in flesh and emaciated, dyspepsia and indigestion of the worst order, nerves shattered, no appetite, slept very little, and my blood was so thin that the slightest breeze chilled me through.

"Medicines gave no relief; I had about given up when I finally concluded to investigate and see if it was really true, as I had read in a number of your statements that coffee acted like a poison to some people. It was an easy matter to leave off coffee when I took Postum Food Coffee, for the food coffee tasted as good as the other, and to my surprise, it set good on my weak stomach.

"I have been buying the Postum through my grocer, Mr. Jas. Meyer, and always have followed directions carefully. I liked it from the first and have drunk Postum three times a day ever since. Have gained twenty pounds in weight, my appetite is better than ever before, my sleep perfect, dyspepsia is a thing of the past and my nerves are what they should be. I can vouch for the statement that Postum Food Coffee 'makes red blood' and plenty of it. My son, Amos Dawley, of this city has been completely cured of dyspepsia in three months by quitting coffee and using Postum Food Coffee. This is given you as an honest testimonial of the priceless value of your (to me) life-saving food drink. You are welcome to use my name if you want." Respectfully.

News of the Week.

EXPOSITION OPEN AT PARIS

Will Take a Month Yet to Complete the Work—U. S. Stands High.

Paris, April 14.—The Paris exposition was opened at noon to-day.

The most favorable weather conditions prevailed and innumerable bright colored domes and minerets glistened in the sunshine. Paris was early astir with people wending their way towards the Elysee and in the direction of the exposition, in the hope of witnessing the presidential procession at some part of its journey.

All the public buildings and numberless private houses were decorated with trophies of flags, chiefly the tri-color. The neighborhood of the exposition was especially gay with bunting while most of the pavilions themselves were surmounted with floating banners.

Within the exposition grounds this morning all was bustle and animation in a supreme effort to clear away all unsightly obstacles in order to leave an unobstructed road and an external appearance of completeness to the palaces for the presidential party in its passage through the grounds. The finishing touches were hastily given the magnificent Salles des Fetes. The aspect of the exposition has materially improved from even that of yesterday and although the installation of exhibits has naturally undergone little advance the external effect produced by the incessant labors of the past couple of days is already fine and decidedly picturesque.

Americans especially will be proud of their country's display at this world's fair for the United States stands second only to France herself in number of exhibitors, which treble those of any other foreign country.

The following is a table of exhibitors which speaks eloquently of American enterprise:

France, 30,000; United States, 6,564; Belgium, 2,500; Germany, 2,000; Italy, 2,000; Russia, 1,500; Scandinavia, 1,400; Austria, 1,000; Great Britain, 600; the British colonies, 600.

America has three times the number of exhibitors that France had at the World's Fair in Chicago. She occupies 329,052 square feet with her 47 distinct exhibition spaces, 33 in the main exposition grounds, 14 in the Vincennes annex, excluding the ground covered by our eagle surmounting the national pavilion on the Quai d'Orsay.

American enterprise, however, is not only shown in the size of her representation, but also in the preparedness of her installation as compared with that of most of the other countries, and it can safely be said that but for the dilatoriness of the French workmen and methods the United States exhibits would have been exposed in their show cases to to-day's visitors. Unfortunately French tardiness has hampered all American efforts to rush matters. Thus in most of our show spaces everything is prepared, the glass cases are ready to receive exhibits, but the American officials are afraid to display the valuable articles to the likelihood of damage by the clouds of dust arising from work on the adjacent embryonic installation.

The highest testimonial to Americanhood comes from Commissioner General Picard himself. After comparing the state of progress the installation of various nations he said to Commissioner General Peck: "It is an object lesson to us all, to see the American people work. I thank you for your promptitude and the advanced condition of work in the United States sections."

President Loubet, as he stood in the presidential tribune, surrounded by the members of the cabinet and his household, opened the exposition with the words:

"I declare the exposition of 1900 open."

Thus was the exposition, designed to celebrate the world's entry into the new century, inaugurated, and shouts of "Vive Loubet," and "Vive Republique," rose from 4,000 hearers, and silk hats were waved in the air. The crowds outside the hall took up the cheering, and the exposition was open.

The spectacle inside the Salle de Fetes was brilliant with color and animation. The immense circus-shaped hall is decorated with magnificent frescoes, representing allegorical subjects by famous French artists, and its stained glass cupola bears superb designs by Hermann and Godwin. It formed a beautiful setting for to-day's ceremony. Every inch of the floor space was occupied by an assemblage representative of French arts, letters and sciences, and including the leading military, naval and political men of France. It was mainly an evening-dress gathering, but, with the taste characteristic of the French nation, brilliant uniforms of soldiers, the diplomatic corps and Republican Guards were so interspersed among the gathering that, with masses of pretty spring toilettes of the ladies, of whom there were almost as many as men present, the scene was bright and effective. Moreover, the light radiated down through the stained glass the dome-shaped room in streams which illuminated the living mass below and gave varied tints to starched shirt fronts.

Contrary to expectations, the premier, M. Walder-Rousseau, made no address at the opening of the exposition. MM. Millerand and Loubet being the only speakers.

Porter and Peck Talk.

Paris, April 14.—Gen. Horace Porter, the United States ambassador, after the inaugural ceremony, said to a representative of the Associated Press:

"The present French exposition will attract even greater interest than any previous effort made in Paris to display before the world the products of the various nations. Every government of any importance will be represented, and, in the way of sight-seeing and the gathering of general information, a visit to it will be equal to making a tour of the world.

"Owing to the broad views and the public spirit early manifested by President McKinley regarding this enterprise, and to the liberality of congress in providing means for organizing a creditable and attractive American section, our country has secured a representation which will arouse universal interest. The increase in our commerce with European nations, which will result from this systematic and extensive display of products will, without doubt, enlarge our foreign trade to such a marked degree that the country will be repaid many times for the wise expenditures authorized by the government. The friendly intercourse which will take place between prominent and influential people from all lands will do much, it is trusted, to bring about better understandings between the countries and to foster that good will which is so necessary among nations in securing an era of harmony and peace."

United States Commissioner Gen. Ferdinand W. Peck said:

"The exhibits of the great international exposition inaugurated to-day, reflecting the arts, sciences and industries of the present age, will be an achievement of heretofore unequalled perfection. At no other similar event have the nations of the world so elaborately and ambitiously participated. While artistic architectural effects are not lacking and the ensemble of buildings and gardens will be brilliant, yet this exposition will be most noted for the exhaustiveness of its exhibits, and for the intelligence of their arrangement and the beauty of their installation. A gold medal at Paris in 1900 will be a trophy of which any exhibitor may be proud. It will mean supremacy over the best mankind can accomplish.

"The United States will be represented by the largest number of exhibitors of any foreign nation, and the awards for which our exhibitors will struggle will be a test of the quality of our representation, and will evidence the rewards of our achievements."

KENTUCKY CASE IN THE SUPREME COURT

Washington, April 16.—The cases involving the Kentucky governorship were docketed in the United States supreme court to-day. A brief statement, in which counsel for both Taylor and Beckham joined, was filed at the same time, asking for an early hearing. In this agreed statement it is set forth that both Taylor and Beckham as governor, John Marshall as lieutenant governor on the Republican side, and L. H. Carter, as president pro tem of the senate, and John B. Castleman, adjutant general on the Democratic side, are each and all claiming the right to, and are naturally attempting to, exercise the powers of the respective offices severally claimed by them, thus producing great confusion in Kentucky, by reason of the doubts as to which of the persons named has the lawful right to exercise the authority pertaining to the several offices named, all to the great injury and detriment of the people of the state.

The agreed statement then continues as follows:

"Thus, under the constitution and laws of Kentucky, the governor of the state, in addition to being charged generally with the duty of seeing that the laws are faithfully executed, is also specially charged with the duty and invested with the power of filling many important offices in the state by apointment, some by original appointment and others by appointment to fill vacancies; and also with the power to issue commissions to many officers, whether appointed by him or elected by the people, and also with the power to issue pardons and to remit fines and forfeitures.

"Both plaintiff in error, William S. Taylor, and defendant in error, J. C. W. Beckham, are claiming the right to perform all the functions of the aforesaid office of governor, and each of them is attempting, and has actually attempted, to perform many of the said functions, such, for example, as issuing orders and filling offices by appointment, etc.

"Some of the officers of the state recognize the acts of the plaintiff in error, William S. Taylor, as the lawful acts of the governor of the state, and refuse to recognize similar acts by the defendant in error, J. C. W. Becgham, while other officers of the state recognize the acts of J. C. W. Beckham as the lawful acts of the governor of the state, and refuse to recognize the acts of William S. Taylor as such governor.

"Among other officers whom the governor is authorized and required to appoint are the officers of the eleemosynary institutions of the state; and each of the said two claimants to the office of governor has attempted to fill said offices, and some persons recognize the authority of the appointees of one of said claimants to the offices and refuse to recognize those of the other, and vice versa. By reason of all these facts, and others which might be enumerated, it is of the utmost importance to the people of the state of Kentucky that the question of the right to office involved in said causes are of very great and grave interest and importance, involving the nature and extent of powers of an election contest tribunal and the powers of the judiciary with relation thereto."

Mr. Louis McQuown appears as attorney for Beckham and others of the Democrats, while Helm Bruce appears as attorney for Taylor and other Republicans.

The supreme court advanced the case to be heard on the 30th instant, and gave each side four hours for argument.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Washington, April 10.—Senate—Unanimous consent given for a vote on April 24, 4 p. m., on a resolution relative to seating M. S. Quay as a senator from Pennsylvania. Eulogies were pronounced upon Richard Parks Bland, late member of the House of Representatives. On motion of Mr. Cullom the Senate nonconcurred in the House amendments to the Hawaiian civil government bill, and Senators Cullom, Lodge and Morgan were named as conferees.

House—Agricultural bill passed substantially as reported. Objections to free distribution of seeds and vaccine were voted down. Mr. Hepburn said Nicaragua bill would be brought up for passage if he could effect it. A bill passed to create a commission to make a settlement with the Sioux City and Pacific railroad of its indebtedness to the United States.

Washington, April 12.—Senate—By a vote of 15 yeas to 33 nays, refused to substitute the Nicaragua canal bill for the Spooner Philippine bill as the unfinished business, and by a vote of 22 yeas to 24 nays refused to displace the Spooner bill for the Alaskan civil code bill. Listened to a speech by Mr. Burrows against the seating of Mr. Quay and to a speech by Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, in response to an attack upon him by Congressman Dolliver during the Puerto Rico debate in the House.

House—Adopted a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to designate depositories in Puerto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines for the deposit of government funds. Passed a Senate bill which will permit the dependent mothers of soldiers and sailors of the Spanish war, even though they married Confederate soldiers, to receive the benefit of the general pension law. Devoted the remainder of the day to debate on a resolution for a constitutional amendment, empowering the legislatures of the states to decide whether United States Senators shall be elected by the legislatures or directly by the people. A substitute was offered giving the states no option, but providing that in all states the people shall vote directly for Senators.

Washington, April 13.—Senate—Not in session.

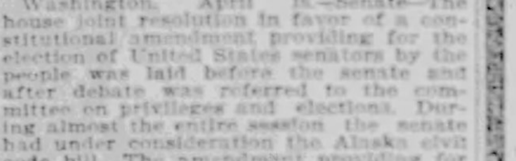
House—By a vote of 240 to 15 passed resolution for constitutional amendment providing for election of United States Senators by popular vote. Attempt of Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, to set aside May 1 for consideration of Nicaragua canal bill was defeated by objection of Mr. Burton, of Ohio. Rest of day devoted to consideration of private pension bills. There were several sharp attacks upon Mr. Talbert (Dem., S. C.) for his course in delaying action.

Washington, April 14.—Senate—Passed 83 private pension bills. The Alaskan civil code bill was under consideration for some time, but finally went over until Monday, when an effort will be made to get a vote upon it.

House—After an hour of routine business the session was devoted to hearing eulogies on the late Governor Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana, in connection with the acceptance of his statue, which has been placed in Statuary Hall at the Capitol by the state which he served. The speakers included Messrs. Steele, Miers, Crumpacker, Overstreet, Griffith, Hemenway, Brick, Alexander, Faris and Watson, of Indiana, Grosvenor, of Ohio, and Cannon, of Illinois. Fifty-three private pension bills were passed, and notice was given that the naval appropriation bill would be called up Monday.

Washington, April 16.—Senate—The house joint resolution in favor of a constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States senators by the people was laid before the senate and after debate was referred to the committee on privileges and elections. During almost the entire session the senate had under consideration the Alaska civil code bill. The amendment providing for the mining of gold along the beach in the district was perfected, after a discussion lasting nearly four hours.

House—Consideration of the naval appropriation bill began, its provisions being explained by Mr. Foss, the acting chairman of the naval committee.



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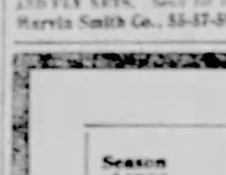

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THE HOUSEHOLD

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

TRUE LOVE SHALL TRUST, AND SELFISH LOVE MUST DIE,
FOR TRUST IS PEACE, AND SELF IS FULL OF PAIN.

POOR MRS. DEWEY! OPEN THE DOOR.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

Poor Mrs. Dewey!

She married the nation's idol, and the nation's idol has fallen from its pedestal.

Immediately after her wedding people discovered that the "idol" was not firmly fixed in its place. It began to be affirmed that the "woman" was at fault again, just as in the old Eden days, and just as she has always been since that time. And now that the erstwhile brave hero of Manila Bay has tumbled down into the political dust, there are no words in the English language sufficiently strong to show the depravity of the "rib" clothed in woman's form, whose ambition is declared to have brought about his fall. Both Republicans and Democrats are united in their denunciations of the woman who can be so foolish as to wish to see her husband the President of the United States. To be sure a true wife is always supposed to be proud of the man of her choice, and to think him deserving of the greatest of honors. She is expected to give him the strong influence of her love; to be to him an inspiration in his effort to obtain the highest place the world may hold for him in its gift. How can a social queen, or a home-loving woman whose life, in either case, has been attuned to feminine melodies, be supposed to know that tender words employed in encouraging her husband in an endeavor to gain the position she believes him worthy to fill, may jar and throw out of gear the political machines set to a nicety to attain certain results?

Poor Mrs. Dewey!

Doubtless you will find it hard to understand why the wifely influence which you have probably often heard was far better and more appropriate for woman's use than a ballot, has made you so suddenly a sinner in the eyes of your own countrymen. This is assuming that you are really responsible for the position taken by Admiral Dewey in regard to the Presidency. True, it is possible that you have had no more to do with it than giving a glad consent to what others have urged upon him as a duty. Possibly, too, he may have a mind of his own, and has been brought to this determination by circumstances wholly outside of your will or wishes.

Poor Mrs. Dewey!

Should your husband persist in entering the political arena as a Presidential candidate, the abuse you have had will be as sunlight to darkness beside what you will get thereafter. When the campaign is over his reputation will be in strings and tatters, and yours you will not know for your own. You will find that you did not marry a hero, but a charlatan; that you are not a gentlewoman, but a scheming political vixen. It is the way we liberty-loving American people have of doing when those we "delight to honor" step out of the path hedged in for them to follow.

Poor Mrs. Dewey!

Let me give you a little advice which is free, not being in the line of politics. When you grow discouraged and shocked with your husband's uncovered sins, should he be so unfortunate as to be a Presidential candidate, get files of the principal papers of the country published before Admiral Dewey came home from the Far East and the scene of his victory, and read the columns upon columns about the wonder and glory and purity and bravery and wisdom and tact and foresight of the man you have married, then ask yourself whether such a change in a few short months is possible or probable. That will help to brace you up against what you will continue to find out about him which you have never before known or suspected.

In the present day when there is so much of strife in the world; when there are millions of human beings in India who are starving and dying, while the nation whose duty it is to furnish relief is pouring out her treasures of money in a war to overcome a free people, it does one good to read a poem like the following, breathing the spirit of fraternal love and hopefulness. It is entitled, Open the Door:

Open the door, let in the sun;
He hath a smile for every one;
He hath made of the rain-drops gold and gems,
He may change our tears to diadems—
Open the door!

Open the door of the soul; let in
Strong, pure thoughts which shall banish sin;
They will grow and bloom with a grace divine,
And their fruit shall be sweeter than that of the vine—
Open the door!

Open the door of the heart; let in
Sympathy sweet for stranger and kin;
It will make the halls of the heart so fair
That angels may enter unaware—
Open the door!

It is what we all need to do—to open the door of the heart to let out all of the evil thoughts gathered therein, so that the sun may enter. It would astonish each one of us all, could we step aside from ourselves and watch the procession go forth—these various thought-entities, strong or feeble according to the will power with which they are vitalized. Some we should not recognize as being our own progeny. They are strangers to our consciousness, and it is almost impossible to believe that they have been lurking within the heart.

"Open the door of the soul; let in
Strong, pure thoughts, which shall banish sins."

These are they which shall take the place of the evil ones that have gone into banishment.

"They will grow and bloom with a grace divine,"

for it is a curious thing, how, when once admitted, they so rapidly multiply, and grow in beauty. The trouble is that we keep the doors of heart and soul closed when they should be open, and open when they should be closed.

These tender thoughts, these Easter-time thoughts that will

"Make the halls of the heart so fair
That angels may enter unaware"—

bring a blessedness into the every-day life that may well be likened to angels. For thoughts have a creative power. They shape circumstances while we are unknowing, working noiselessly, adding here and pulling down there but all of the time building, until suddenly what they have made emerges into the physical life, to bless or to curse according to the character of the builders. This is not fancy, but a scientific truth understood to-day as never before.

Right thoughts, and back of the thoughts the force of will to help them to build a beautiful reality, are what makes life blessed. Let them pass into the open door of the heart, where, as said before,

They will grow and bloom with a grace divine,
"And their fruit shall be sweeter than that of the vine."

The Cozy Corner.

Written for The Blade.

A NATION'S PRAYER.

What hopes and fears assail the mind,
What is our duty to mankind?
We tremble, as we hope and pray,
When at the parting of the way.
Oh, God of Nations, don't forsake,
And grant that we make no mistake.

The way is dark, O, help us know
The road that thou wouldst have us go.
Our motive must be free from greed,
Our duty to make free indeed.
Oh, God of Nations, don't forsake,
And grant that we make no mistake.

We ask for wisdom from above,
That as we rule, we rule in love,
And whatsoe'er our duty be
May we accept as destiny.
Oh, God of Nations, don't forsake,
And grant that we make no mistake.

—J. E. Willits.

Now that Easter is passed and the weather is growing more favorable for housecleaning the letters that have been sent on the subject will be read with interest. The first was received from Mrs. B., and gives some reasons for this work other than "because it is the way to clean house." She writes:

"The season of the biennial upheaval in our households is again confronting us; a season which rises before every woman with its mountainous aspect, and from which every man would gladly turn and flee as from a lion in his path.

"In this great simultaneous movement to better our sanitary conditions we can read a truth—that it is not a useless labor, nor merely a hereditary custom with no other excuse for its being; but a great necessity, a law imposed, the disobeying of which would bring great calamities upon us as a people.

"While precedent and usage lead many to do certain things at certain times, in this matter of housecleaning the changing of the year from cold to warm, or the reverse, when we must make such marked changes in our clothing, our ways of living, and our diet, seems to be the most fitting time for us to overhaul, renovate, lay aside the things of the past, and destroy and remove all that can furnish an abiding place for moth and microbe.

"We should look at this task as the fulfillment of a God-given law, quite as necessary for our health and well-being as other laws which are more universally recognized, and more scientifically operated. It is a great and necessary work which ought to be encouraged and commended, and its processes made easier and more attractive by every means in our power. It should never be omitted, nor done in a superficial manner. Let us clean house thoroughly, and if through the columns of The Blade easier methods are suggested let us adopt them and thank the editor for giving us the opportunity for helping each other."

Next week Mrs. B. will tell the Household her methods for housecleaning.

Mrs. Ellis, Illinois:—As a first step toward housecleaning there are usually a few weeks given to preparation. I do not know but that this might properly be called "ante-preparation," as it is the time we take for sorting over our laid-aside clothing, and caring for the odds and ends that will accumulate during the year, preparatory to cleaning closets, trunks and drawers, which must, according to all tradition, be put in order before the regular work under consideration is commenced.

From these stores laid aside for future disposal sort out every article that cannot be of actual use to you or some one else, and consign the remainder to the rag-bag. There is no good, and often actual harm, in keeping rolls of pieces, half-worn garments etc., on the possibility of "sometime wanting them," the chances being that the industrious moth will "want" them before you do, and that he will get them, too.

If you have among your friends or acquaintances some thrifty person who is still old-fashioned enough to piece quilts and make rag carpets, you can help her, and yourself, by turning over to her these remnants, while to some invalid upon whose hands time hangs heavily you can send the scraps of silk and velvet that she can use in doing fancy work for pleasure or profit.

All clothing that is past immediate use by the members of your family should be passed on to some one who can use it; old sheets, pillow cases and shirts should have the hems and seams cut out and the good parts rolled up and placed in the emergency drawer, where they will always be found useful. From worn table-cloths pieces can be cut which, when hemmed, will be very useful in many ways in saving the new cloths especially in a family where there are children. Old napkins and towels are invaluable in sickness where soft linen is needed and they also make excellent wash-cloths.

This work can be done at odd moments and will prove one of the "helps to house-cleaning" of which we hope to hear in the Cozy Corner.

Catherine Jane, Arkansas:—When stoves are no longer needed, it is early enough to commence house-cleaning. Begin up-stairs; remove the furniture from one room, take up the carpet and hang it on the line where the wind will be helping to clean it for you. With a duster, or a cloth, fastened over a broom, brush the ceiling and walls, remove the windows (for convenience) wash them, then the paint and floor. By the time your carpet is shaken and furniture dusted, the floor will be dry and you can soon rearrange your room. Renovating one room at a time will not tire you, nor inconvenience the family.

When you have finished the rest of the house, proceed to the kitchen. Begin with the cook stove. Remove and thoroughly clean the pipe, next scrape and dust all soot from the inside of the stove, the covers, under the oven and everywhere. Indeed, if it were possible, I would turn on the hose and give it a good washing that would carry off the dirt which is so annoying and so hard to remove. When this is done, give it a good blacking. Next clean the closets, brushing the ceilings and walls and washing the shelves and floors, then it will be very little more than the usual Saturday work to finish your kitchen and your house cleaning will be over for another six months.

Mrs. Lorena Forrest, Kansas:—I beg the sisters not to dread house-cleaning, but rather to welcome its coming, thinking more of the joy it will result in than of the hard work it requires. Be systematic. Have only one room disturbed at a time. Get along with less cooking than usual. If you have an abundance of something to eat, your family will not complain if there is not as great a variety as usual. Give yourself plenty of time rather than overwork. Do not take down all of the stoves too early in the season.

The most important thing to be considered is the taking up the carpets in the living rooms as often as once in six months, for an unclean floor under a dusty carpet is the cause of headaches, and many other troubles. For the sake of the comfort it will bring me, I take up the carpet in my living room three or four times a year. Of course, I have to hire help for this work, but I assure you I feel quite repaid.

Next week other letters received will be given, and you are invited especially to tell of any labor saving devices you may have used.

Cousin Patsy sends as suitable names for twin girls, Esther and Estelle. Another "Friend" suggests Letty and Betty as being sensible and easy to speak.

Mary G.:—A mixture of equal parts of glycerine, benzoin and rosewater is excellent to prevent the hands and face from chapping in the cold wind. Many prefer this to any cold cream that can be made.

Bereaved:—For half mourning have a black cloth costume made with a skirt and Eton jacket, line the latter with white satin. For a bodice use black silk for common wear and white or mauve for more dressy occasions.

"Life is not long enough to let me work as I desire, but all the years will hold shall I pour forth. Perhaps it may be mine to do some deed that was never done before and clear my obligation to the world."

SOME SPRING FASHIONS.

Unless you have an abundance of money never follow a conspicuous or extreme style. Fashion is a fickle jade. Her smiles to-day will be frowns to-morrow; therefore, consider your own possibilities in dressing, wearing only what is becoming and suitable. Above all, do not worry if you are not in the "latest wrinkle."

The approaching season promises to be a white one, and summer materials are more beautiful than ever. The mercerized cottons are a pretty novelty, coming in many tints and attractive designs. They are soft and sheer in quality, with a silken sheen which "they say" is not lost even after frequent trips to the laundry.

Satin striped dimities and ginghams are displayed in great variety of colorings and patterns, costing from forty to fifty cents a yard. The dimities are especially lovely for evening or graduating gowns.

The beauties of the organdies are almost beyond words. Pure white, or some delicately tinted background are fitting settings for flowers of every glorious hue, while trimmings of soft lace and dainty ribbons add to their charm. Fine lawns or taffetas may be used for the foundation of these airy robes.

Silk linings are not always necessary for gowns of transparent materials, as cotton fabrics for that purpose are now manufactured in exceedingly good qualities and in every desirable shade.

A new idea for the ever popular separate waist, is presented in the form of silk handkerchief squares. They are a reminder of the old fashioned bandanna, only the coloring and patterns are far more beautiful and artistic.

To make a waist requires from three to four squares, the centers being used for the body part of the garment, while the borders are employed for yokes and other decorations. The handkerchiefs range in price from seventy-five cents to one dollar each and are soft and cool for summer wear.

The ubiquitous shirt waist is ever present with us, and the latest fancy presents them in more elaborate form than ever. Those made from white fabrics are quite the "proper thing;" tucks, all-over embroideries, Hamburg and lace insertions holding full sway in order that the desired soft effect may be obtained.

A waist made from plain, white linen or pique, may be given an attractive touch of color by using pink, blue, or any favored shade of chambray or fine gingham for the cuffs, collar and front fold. The newest backs are plain, the yoke being frequently omitted.

Sleeves are put in without fulness at the arm-hole and are as tight as they can be comfortably worn. Too bad, but true.

When the rigor of winter has taken its final departure, neck furs will be gladly cast aside and their substitutes found in scarfs of Liberty silk in every conceivable shade. These, tied about the neck and under the chin in large fluffy bows, are not only practical but exceedingly becoming.

Fichus, or "Fike-yous," as one old lady called them, are to be a favorite toilet accessory. Unless cut from a regular pattern they are made in squares at least a yard in size of some sheer fabric, white preferred, edged around with a full ruffle of lace; then folded into a triangle which is arranged over the shoulders and fastened in the front. But girls, if you wear one, be sure the point is firmly secured in the back, or your "Fike-yous" will start off on an exploring expedition at the most unexpected moment.

Piques in dark, substantial shades, make very pretty and practical school dresses for young girls. A dark blue, with white cotton braid and pearl buttons for garniture, looks well with a white blouse if desired, which may have straps of the blue over the shoulder. The piques come in red, fawn and grey.

A stylish way to dress a girl's hair is to part it in the middle, roll the front part on each side into a little pompadour, and tie in the back with a ribbon. Bangs are relegated to the realms of by-gone fashions.

Small boys are put into trousers these days as soon as they can toddle. A comfortable suit consisting of Russian blouse and exceedingly short trousers is made from gray cloth with two widths of white braid for decoration.

For those mothers who prefer kilts for their little sons, may be suggested a dress of navy blue cloth, with white braid for trimmings. The blouse has a sailor collar and white shield, and the skirt is laid in backward-turning plaits that meet at the back, forming a wide box-plait in the front. The joining of the waist and skirt may be concealed by a white leather belt.

Mothers, don't forget to put overalls on your children, boys and girls alike, and turn them loose into the outdoor air and sunshine with the first hint of spring weather. They will grow, and wax healthy and beautiful with the flowers.

HOUSEKEEPING HINTS.

Busy Body has sent directions for making rugs from small bits of cloth that would otherwise be relegated to the rag-bag. These come just in time for the preparatory work of spring cleaning, as all pieces available for this purpose can be laid aside when the trunks and closets are examined.

Rug No. 1.

For this cut your rags of a uniform width, keeping, as nearly as possible, each color by itself. Divide them into three strands and make of each a smooth, firm braid, about three-fourths of an inch wide. For the foundation of the rug take a piece of heavy cloth (I used the skirt of an old overcoat), pad the center for five or six inches across, and cover with a bright colored cloth. Around this sew, for several inches, the color of braid that will form the most pleasing contrast with the center, then a wider strip of another color, and so on until your rug is as large as desired. I have made a circular one, about thirty inches across, in this way, and it is very pretty.

Rug No. 2.

In making this rug the rags should be cut rather finer than for the other, and knit on wooden needles in plain garter stitch, with ten stitches on the needle. The colors may be kept separate, or used hit and miss. By slipping the first stitch on the needle and knitting the last one, the strip will draw in a circular shape very smoothly. These are to be sewed on a foundation rug, either round, or oblong.

If you have quite good sized pieces of heavy cloth to use you can cut them of a uniform size in the shape of a leaf or diamond shape, and sew them on a foundation, beginning at the outer edge and letting the top of each row overlap the previous one. I saw one of these where each piece had been button-hole stitched around the edge with red yarn, and it was very pretty indeed.

THE BLADE COOK.

Two menus for an Easter dinner are given by request. No. 1 is to be prepared by a chef to whom all things pertaining to cooking are familiar, and for a family where the expense of the dinner is the least thing to be considered. No. 2 is intended for a girl's club where it is desirable to procure the best possible dinner for the least expenditure of money. Both menus were taken from The Boston Cooking School Magazine, which is a warrant for their excellence.

Baked Halibut Steak.

Have two halibut steaks cut 1 1-2 inches thick. Lay some thin slices of salt pork on a fish-sheet, place one of the steaks on these, squeeze over it lemon juice, and sprinkle with salt and pepper. Dip about half a pint of oysters in melted butter and then in bread crumbs and place them on the fish so as to cover the entire surface. Place the second steak upon the oysters, season as before, and lay some slices of pork over the top. Bake 35 or 40 minutes, basting three or four times with melted butter. A few minutes before the fish is to be served remove the pork and cover the top with 1 cupful of cracker crumbs stirred into 1-3 of a cupful of melted butter. Serve when the crumbs are browned with Hollandaise sauce.

Sweetbreads a la Creme.

Parboil the sweetbreads for 15 minutes, pick them to pieces, rejecting all fat and fine membranes, then chop them rather fine. For one pair of sweetbreads chop five mushrooms very fine. Put 1 tablespoonful of butter on the fire to melt, be careful not to brown, and when melted add 1 tablespoonful of flour and 1 pt. of milk, stir constantly till it boils; add the mushrooms and sweetbreads and cook for five minutes. Season with salt and white pepper and serve in silver shells or paper cases.

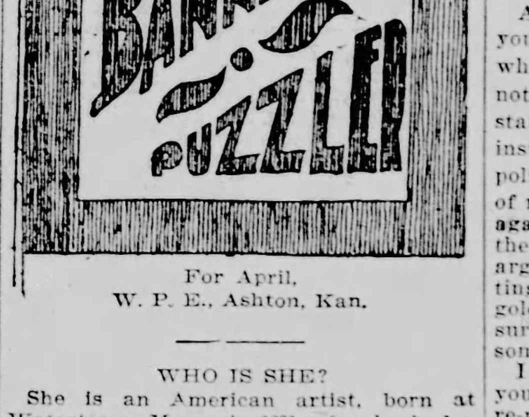
Ice Cups with Pistachio Cream.

Fill some very thin, small glasses with sweetned fruit juice, strawberry or raspberry is preferable, and place them in a tub with pounded ice and salt, being careful not to get any brine into the glasses. Cover the tub with a blanket and allow the mixture to stand twenty minutes, or till it has frozen about a quarter of an inch around the sides of the glass. Pour out the unfrozen juice and return the glasses to the tub to thoroughly freeze the inside of the cases. When ready to serve, wrap a warm towel around a glass, remove the fruit cup, fill with pistachio cream and serve at once.

George W. Steevens, whose picture is given to-day, was a celebrated newspaper correspondent who went to South Africa in the beginning of the war, was shut up in Ladysmith when it was waiting for relief, and finally died there, greatly to the regret of all familiar with his brilliant work and irreproachable life. His last writing was the story of his experiences, both on and off the battlefield. It was recently brought out in book form by Dodd, Mead & Co., under the title, From Cape Town to Ladysmith, and was reviewed in The Blade a short time ago.

THE YOUNGFOLKS

OUR WONDER COLUMN.



For April,
W. P. E., Ashton, Kan.

WHO IS SHE?

She is an American artist, born at Watertown, Mass., in 1831. As she had a feeble constitution, her father who was a physician, encouraged her to take a great deal of out of door exercise, and she became an adept in shooting, riding, rowing, skating and swimming. She also showed a talent for modeling figures in clay. To prepare herself for her chosen career, she studied anatomy, first with her father, and then at a medical college in St. Louis. She modeled her first work in 1851, and was so successful that she went to Rome and became a pupil of Gibson. In his studio she modeled busts of Daphne and Medusa, and the statue of Beatrice Cenci. Her most ambitious work, a colossal statue of Zenobia In Chains, was finished in 1859.

W. P. E.

2.—WORD SQUARE.

X X X X X
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X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X

1.—A kind of fruit.
2.—Beyond what is usual.
3.—One who sustains a great burden.
4.—Manual art.
5.—Proceeding from a quick temper.

E. NIGMA.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

Twelve clocks are so constructed as to strike in order of number as follows: No. 1 strikes every hour; No. 2 every 2 hours; No. 3 every 3 hours, etc.; No. 12 every 12 hours; they all struck at the same moment on December 31, 1899, at midnight. When did this last occur previous to that date, and when will it occur again?

DR. C. R. C.

4.—PRINTERS' PI.

"Esh olokeht lewl ot eht sawy fo erh ouhes-dolh, nad teathe nto het drabe fo lidsens."

C. M. B.

5.—QUERY.

What circumstance led to the second introduction of Christianity into England, by whom was it introduced, and by whom was the introducer sent?

SILKY.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"Monarch and Minister are awful names;
Whoever wear them, challenge our devoir."

ATHOS.

Answers to Puzzles of April 5.

1.—Jacksonville, Fla.
2.—Words forming reversible acrostic: harass, escape, latent, allure, florin; primals, Anna; finals, Fates.
3.—Depth of water, 31.5 ft. Distance from bank to plumb bob, 4.35 ft.
4.—Words forming half-square: Metta, echo, the, to, A.
5.—The Sea of Saragossa was first crossed in 1492 by Columbus on his voyage of discovery.
6.—Philip James Bailey wrote:

"We live in deeds not years; in thoughts, not breaths;
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.
We should count time by heart-throbs;
He most lives, who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best."

Chat.

Twenty-eight pupils reported for lessons at the 'Cademy this morning. Of these the following new members were cordially welcomed, and invited to come "reglar:"

Turkoman, A Subscriber, Dexter (do you recognize yourself, friend?), S. F. K., Dull Boy (who is not at all dull), Wm. F. W. (who is all "wright"), D. W. M. (a pleasant "Mann"), C. Austin (whom we hope to "C" frequently), J. W. S., E. W. C., E. M. T. (whose "initial appearance" was satisfactory), Frank, John E., Clio, and Rosa.

The old pupils who recited were, A. Faul, Gill Bates, N. Holt, I. T. C., E. Nigma, E. C. C., Illi-Nois, N. E. C., W. A. Hoyt, Pauline, Dudley, G. Flora, and W. P. E.

W. P. E. says of Pauline's reversible acrostic of March 29, "A good puzzle, well arranged."

Illi-Nois, the puzzles will be very acceptable, but must be sent by the 1st of May, in order to be used at that date.

E. M. T., please send solution to your problem.

W. A. Hoyt, you had a good lesson, in spite of the sciatica.

I. T. C. Correction is accepted, so is the pupil.

A. E. C., glad to see you again.

S. F. K., thank you for new work.

Frank, the M. G. R. will doubtless welcome you, as did the Wonder Column.

Turkoman and Subscriber, your letters were long delayed, but do not let that discourage you from coming again.

The Merry Go-Rounds

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

STUDY FOR APRIL.

"All success proves partial failure; all advance what's left behind; all triumph something crushed at the chariot wheels."
—E. B. Browning.

Several of the early members of this society have already sent their greetings for our reunion, and Miss Prudence hopes to hear from many others during the week that still remains before the time appointed for this meeting of old friends.

I wish to-day to call your attention to the slovenly manner in which some of your letters are prepared. That is not a nice word to use, but it seems to be the most appropriate for describing the carelessness shown in a part of the communications I receive from my M. G. R. girls and boys.

I have sometimes thought that it would be more practical help to you, if, instead of having a "poem study," I should publish one of these faulty letters, verbatim, for your criticism, giving, of course, no clue by which its author could be known. In this way many who have excellent thoughts on the subject of which they write might be brought to see wherein they rave failed in their proper expression.

I do not now especially refer to poor writing and incorrect spelling, although it does seem a little strange that, after all that has been said, I should find in one letter this week such words as been, closest, pleasure, Blade and waste-basket spelled bin, clostest, pleasur, Blaid and waist-basket. You need to cultivate skill in the rhetorical construction of your sentences, giving them a smoother and more finished effect, at the same time looking closely to the grammatical arrangement.

You all know it is wrong to say "I have gave," and when you write that you "can't sit silent no longer," you have penned a sentence so glaringly incorrect that, if you gave it a thought, you would revise it before sending it to The Blade.

Another fault to which I would call your attention is the reckless way in which you mix your metaphors. I will not mention some very amusing instances in the M. G. R. letters, but will, instead, give one from the speech of a politician, by which you will gain an idea of my meaning. This man was speaking against the government policy regarding the income tax, and as a clincher to his arguments said: "They will keep cutting the wool off the sheep that lays the golden eggs, till they pump it dry." Absurd, do you say? No more so than some I have before me now.

I would suggest to you this plan. When you have written your letter, read it and re-read it, each time correcting anything you may find amiss, until it is as perfect in all respects as you can make it. Then keep an exact copy of what you send away, to campare with the letter as it appears after it has been edited, and you will see your mistakes. Without this comparison you may think that, your ideas being given, the lettter has been printed just as it was written.

A new member, Fidgety Fan, in her review of the notable persons in whose footsteps we may follow with benefit to ourselves, mentions the future Queen of England and Francis Willard, both women who have won a name for being helpful and useful. As Fan is the only one who has specified woman in this connection, it may be it was not generally understood that there were no restrictions as to sex intended when the subject was given.

She also registers the names of Lincoln, Talmadge, Moody and Drummond in the list of "great men," and closes her letter with the intimation that we should "act in the living present" instead of waiting for some future opportunity.

"So, as for me, it matters not
If friends are cold, loyal now,
If not a flower, or wreath is laid
Upon the marble of my brow.
I'd rather have their love while here,
While life is sweet as Spring-time morn,
For, dearest friend, it matters not
How others live when we are gone."

Missouri Maid says: Let us all remember that our influence either for good or evil is constantly affecting others; that as no one lives for himself alone we should closely watch our actions and words, so that no one shall have occasion to reproach us for their failure to become good and helpful men or women.

Carrie, W. Va.: While it is well to study the lives of "great men," for the help it will give us, I think the principal thought should be to making our individual lives "subime," even though their influence may not extend beyond our own family circle.

Prairie Maiden thinks that if the M. G. R.'s live up to their motto they cannot fail to leave "footprints" of love and kindness, which will help many a "forlorn" brother to remember with thankfulness long after their lives on this earth is ended.

We close the study for this month with an extract from an excellent letter from Quien Sabe, who believes that, in spite of his many faults, Napoleon Bonaparte left for us in many ways an example it would be helpful to follow. He closes his letter with the following thoughts: "Poor and unworthy though we may be, there will always be some one we can help by our example. Let us remember that a careless word, a smile, or the simplest action may make, or mar a life, and strive to speak and act in sincerity and truth so that we may in this way strengthen the weak hearted, lift up those who are fallen, comfort the mourners and cheer the discouraged. Then when we depart our 'footprints will remain not on the shifting sands where every wave will remove all traces of them, but as on the 'everlasting rocks.'"

Illinois suggests that in place of the regular study for May, we have a memorial meeting, each one sending a sentiment for our dead soldiers. This is a good idea and we will adopt it. Make your letters brief and to the point, and be sure they are at his office on or before May 15. Especial mention will be made of all members of the M. G. R. (whether they are soldiers who have passed away during the year or not), at this time, if their names are sent in to Miss Prudence.

New members accepted this week are: Nellie, Mo.; Hal Seed, Western Star, A Friend from Michigan, K. K. Cox, Guy and O. T. Hello. A Maine Girl writes to Miss Prudence for assistance. It is quite impossible to give what she seems to especially wish for. The best advice I can offer is to make an earnest effort to overcome the timidity and hesitancy which she says prevents her from succeeding in the work for which she has prepared herself. By constantly keeping in view the great need of succeeding, I am confident she can and will be finally successful.

While your Chaperone is very proud of her Blade young folks, and can not but feel complimented by the desire of some to consider her as their "Aunt Prudy," their "Cousin Prue," or even, as one hath it, their "Grandma Prudence," she begs to repeat what she has said before, that she is quite satisfied to be simply "your very sincere friend, Miss Prudence."

THE UNDER DOG.

I hear a tarnal lot o' talk about the under dog.
An' the sympathy comes oozin' like the water from a fog;
I don't form no exception to the rule, when there's a cry
That a strong un's hit a weak un an' is closin' of his eye.

But a new idea got me when I thought it over twice,
An' it's holdin' of me somethin' like the grippin' of a vise:
An' that is, 'taint a necessary virtoo to be weak,
An' strength don't allus brand a man a villain, so to speak.

So, every time they ring that "under dog" cry in my ear,
I look about inquirin' like until I git things clear;
An' I'm down to this conclusion: That in every sort o' fight,
I'm fer the dog thet's under, if the under dog is right.

—Public Policy.

SUBMIT AND THE POPPET

From "The Young Puritans of Old Hadley."

By Mary P. Wells Smith.

Late that very afternoon, Submit sat knitting by the open door, that she might at least glance out sometimes into the free, out-door world, where the grass lay green in the sunlight, and the birds hopped merrily about.

Widow Burnham, stepping briskly to and fro as she whirled her spinning-wheel, glanced sharply at her now and then, to make sure that she was not idling.

Suddenly, to Submit's surprise, she saw Prudence coming up the narrow footpath worn in the grass, to the widow's door.

"Good day, Widow Burnham," said Prudence respectfully. "My mother sendeth thee her regards, and desireth to know if thou wilt suffer Submit to come up to our house and stay until the supper hour."

Prudence, as she said this, glanced half shyly, half cordially, at Submit, whose thin face flushed with mingled feelings, her intense longing to go, and her certainty that the widow was sure to refuse.

"How far art thou along on thy stocking, Submit?" asked the widow.

"I have just finished the heel," said Submit, bringing her work for the widow's inspection.

"In truth, thou hast worked diligently," said the widow. "I discern some signs of promise in thee. Thou mayest go with Prudence, and thou wilt not fail to return in ample season before supper to do thy evening chores. An' have a care that thou play none of thy wild pranks at Goodwife Ellis's."

Submit's face flushed deeper at this, and she said,—

"Thou shalt see that I will be good, an' thou lettest me go."

No sooner were the girls well out the door, than Prudence said eagerly,—

"Submit, thou canst ne'er guess what I have to show thee! A poppet, of my very own, that came from London! John bought it for me at Mr. Pynchon's trading-house in Springfield."

"A poppet? How I long to see it!" said Submit. "My daddy bought me a brave poppet in London, but 't was lost on shipboard. I cried, but daddy said, 'Ne'er cry for poppet, lass. Daddy will buy thee a far finer one.' And now I shall ne'er have another. But 't will gladden me to see thine."

As the girls walked on, chatting happily about the poppet, Submit would hardly have been recognized as the child who sat, so little while ago, pale and drooping, in the shade of Widow Burnham's living room. To be outdoors in the sweet air, to be free for a little while from the monotonous grind of daily drudgery, to have Prudence, whom she liked, so kind, treating her as she might any other girl friend, all helped to lift the depression weighing down her heart. Her eyes so shone, and her face was so brightened, that when Goodwife Ellis met her at the door with friendly greeting, she thought,—

"I knew not that the child was so comely. But nevertheless, she hath an ailing, pining look."

Prudence brought out the precious poppet, which Submit admired enough even to satisfy the fond heart of its proud mother. The children sat on the grass before the front door, planning a gown for Susanna, as Prudence had named her doll.

Goodwife Ellis was careful to sit with her knitting near the window, where she could see and hear all the children did.

Abigail and her friend, Sarah Coleman, were hanging about Prudence, greatly hindering her work in their inconveniently warm admiration of Susanna.

"Do go away, Abigail," said Prudence. "No, thou canst not take Susanna now. I must needs measure her for her gown."

"Please, Prudence, please," begged Abigail.

"I would I had a little sister," said Submit, looking wistfully at the chubby arm that wound itself coaxingly around Prudence's neck.

"She is a sweet child," said Prudence, "but she pestereth me sorely sometimes."

"Come, little Abigail, and I will tell thee a pretty play," said Submit, while Goodwife Ellis pricked up her ears and listened intently, fearful of witchcraft practices.

"Come, thou and Sarah with me and be my little girls," continued Submit. "Our house shall be over in yon corner of the paling, by the great stump. The stump shall be our table, and we will make ready a goodly supper, and ask Prudence and her child to visit us and stay to supper. Will not that be a pretty play?"

Abigail and Sarah were favorably impressed with this plan, and skipped away with Submit, each holding one of her hands. How good each plump little hand felt to Submit as it clasped hers confidingly!

Submit showed the little ones how to set the stump table, with plantain leaves and chips for dishes. Then they played journey to Springfield, like John and Sam, to buy venison and other good things for supper. Springfield was in the back yard, and gray moss from the log lying there answered to fill the plates and trenchers. Submit's lively fancy made all seem so real that the children were wholly absorbed in the play.

As they came back from a trip to Springfield, merrily galloping on their make-believe horses, they saw a robin lighting on their stump table.

"'Sh," said Submit softly, "Lo, Mistress Robin cometh to sup with us!"

When the robin, hopping about the stump, actually pecked at a bit of moss venison on the chip trencher, Abigail and Sarah laughed so loudly in their glee that away flew Mistress Robin, to return no more.

"Verily, as Granny saith, there seemeth naught evil about the child," thought Goodwife Ellis, as she watched Submit's bright, pleasant ways with the happy little girls.

When all was ready, Prudence and Susanna came over to supper, with much ceremony.

"SUBMIT, THOU CANST NE'ER GUESS WHAT I HAVE TO SHOW THEE."
Little, Brown & Co.

Susanna's face was painted white, with round spots of bright red on her cheeks. Her eyes were a staring black, her painted hair the same hue, and her expression, to tell the truth, somewhat woodenish, as she stood on a block leaning stiffly against the stump, with her nose on her plate. But in the eyes of all the girls she was beautiful, and the chief guest of the occasion. Prudence's feelings were really hurt when Nathan, who, with Peletiah, had insisted on coming to the feast, said:

"Susanna is a blockhead."

"Nathan Ellis," said Prudence, "thou are most unkind to speak so rudely of Susanna, right before her, too."

"Is not her head made of wood?" asked Nathan, while Peletiah upheld him by giggling disrespectfully.

"Thou and Peletiah had best go away and play by yourselves—methinks," said Prudence, with offended dignity.

"We will e'en play be troopers, Peletiah," said Nathan, "We care not for the girls' stupid make-believe supper."

And astride sticks, armed with other sticks for pikes and guns, the boys galloped about the yard, with frequent loud banging of the guns that somewhat disturbed the feast, which was being conducted with all the high courtesy and solemnity befitting so important an occasion.

In the midst of her happiness Submit suddenly noticed how long the shadows lay from the West along the grassy street.

"Prudence," she cried, "I fear 't is o'er late. I must go home. An' I tarry late Widow Burnham will never suffer me to come again. We have had such a merry time. I shall delight to think on 't."

"Thou must come again as soon as thou canst," said Prudence, who had found Submit a fascinating playfellow.

The children loath to part with her begged to be allowed to walk part way home with Submit. As they walked happily, hand in hand, down the street, Goodwife Ferry chanced to look out her window. She shook her head forebodingly, and said to her daughter, Mindwell:

"'Tis much to be feared that the bewitched child hath cast her spell o'er Goodman Ellis' children. She seemeth to have them in her possession, an' my eyes delude me not. 'Tis passing strange that a sober liver like Goodwife Ellis hath not more watchful care o'er her flock."

Submit, fortunatey! unconscious of Goodwife Ferry's dark forebodings, came home looking bright, stepping lightly about setting the supper table, even humming to herself as she did so, fortunately a psalm tune, to which Widow Burnham could not well object. And she ate a larger porringer of bread and milk that night than for many a day before.

The widow thought:

"Perchance Granny Allison was right. 'Tis certain she had much wisdom in things physical. But I doubt she hath not some leanings in her heart towards the flesh-pots of the church of England. 'Twas commonly reported last winter that she had a mince pie on the day called Christmas."

GEN. ROBERTS READY TO MOVE

Boers Displaying Great Activity, but Are Divided in Purpose.

London, April 17.—At last Lord Roberts seems to be on the eve of making his main advance towards Pretoria. Unless all the usually reliable sources of information and all the indications smuggled past the censor, are at fault, the British army, within a few days will be marching northward. After many premature and unfounded reports that have purported to tell of this move, there is naturally, even in the best informed quarters, considerable hesitency in definitely settling upon the day Lord Roberts is likely to leave Bloemfontein, but there is a settled impression that it will occur either at the end of this week or the beginning of next. The long, weary wait in the Free State capital has, apparently effected a much needed rehabilitation, though it is probable Lord Roberts would still further have delayed his advance had not the Boer activity forced him to put his forces in such positions that to-day, unless they quickly proceed northward the strategic advantage will be lost.

The critics agree in the supposition that the advance will be made in parallel columns, with a broad front, west of the railroad, the Third and Eighth divisions sweeping northward to the extreme northeast, the entire force amounting to 75,000 men.

Exactly what part Gen. Buller will take is still a secret, which no one is able to probe.

From the seat of war there is significant silence. From The Hague comes the news that the Boer delegates refuse to make public the object of their mission. They hope to be received by Queen Wilhelmina, but nothing in this direction has yet been decided upon.

May Abandon Wepener.

Masern, Bastutoland, Monday, April 16.—The Boers, for two days past, have been displaying great activity along the Reddersburg and Rouxville road. Their scouts report that the British are advancing on their place to the relief of Wepener, and burghers, consequently, are divided whether to remain or retire. A majority of them desire to abandon the investment of Wepener, fearing to be cut off, while the minority, led by Commandant Olivier, are reluctant to move as long as there is a chance to capture Col. Dagget's garrison.

Scouts have just reported rifle firing in the direction of Thabanchu.

NEWS FROM WEPENER.

Cape Town, April 15.—It is reported that General Brabant has defeated the Boers at Wepener and captured their arms.

London, April 16.—2:10 p. m.—Conflicting reports regarding the conditions at Wepener continue. But at this hour there is no definite or important news from the front.

A Cape Town dispatch says that nearly 3,000 horses have been landed there since April 13, which indicates that every effort is being put forth to remedy the great defect in the British organization.

The chief Boer delegate, Fischer, accompanied by Dr. Leyds, visited the president of the Dutch cabinet to-day at The Hague, but the doings of the delegates create little speculation in England.

Frederick Villieres, the veteran war correspondent, who arrived at Southampton to-day from the front, said he believed that the worst of the war was over, but that guerilla warfare would continue for some time.

An official bulletin issued at Pretoria, April 13, reports that the burghers captured 500 slaughter oxen at Wepener and that General Fronteman that day defeated the British, causing them to fly in the direction of Wolverport, apparently over the Orange river.

The Irish-American ambulance arrived at Pretoria April 13.

The Boers report no casualties during the recent fighting at Warrenton.

Pretoria, Sunday, April 15.—President Kruger keeps in excellent health.

General Botha is here consulting with the government.

The members of the Irish-American ambulance corps are treated as guests of the government.

Boers Have Retired.

London, April 16.—A special dispatch from Ladysmith, dated April 16, 9:45 a. m., says:

"Native scouts have just reported that the Boers in the Elandslaagte district have returned beyond Biggarsberg.

"Other information tends to confirm the report that the Boers have succeeded in blowing up three important collieries near Wessels Nek, completely destroying the engine house and plants.

Friday's Conflict.

Brandfort, Friday, April 13.—Via Lourenzo Marques.)—Fighting with Brabant's Horse at Jammerberg Drift continues. Commandant Petrus De Wet is reported to have engaged the troops sent from Bloemfontein to Brabant's assistance. There was also a brush with a British column advancing towards Dultfontein, without decisive result.

All the foreign attaches are now here.

Reichman Report Denied.

Pretoria, Wednesday, April 11.—United States Consul Hay, in an interview had here, says that the report that Capt. Reichman, the United States military attache, participated in the fight near Sannas Post is absolutely false. Capt. Reichman, it is said, was occupied most of the time attending upon the wounded Dutch military attache, Lieut. Nix, who has since died.

Consul Hay has not doubt that Capt. Reichman has been confounded with the American Lieut. Loosberg, of the Free State artillery, who took a very active part in the fight.

The Basutos Interested.

Aliwal North, April 13.—A detachment of 200 of the Rouxville commando is patrolling in this direction. Many of the men go to their farms at night and rejoin the detachment in the morning. The Rouxville commando numbers 700. A large body of Basutos is closely watching events from the border.

The weather is too cloudy to permit heliographing. It is reported that the Boers lost heavily in the recent fighting at Wepener. There is much weeping among the women, and an urgent message for assistance has been sent to the Rouxville commando. There was fighting at De Wets Dorp to-day.

Number Was 1,000.

New York, April 13.—A dispatch to the Herald from Pretoria, Wednesday, via Lourenzo Marques, says: The report to the effect that the total British prisoners taken in the operations southeast of Bloemfontein were 1,800 was an error, owing to two Boer generals reporting the same engagement under different names. The correct total of prisoners is under 1,000. Sharp but indecisive fighting continues near De Wets Dorp.

TRANSPORT SUMNER.

Gibraltar, April 13.—The United States transport Sumner arrived here to-day and will sail for Malta to-morrow.

The Sumner left New York, March 31, and is bound for Manila. She carries 778 enlisted men under command of Major Wirt Davis, 60 commissioned officers and four nurses for the hospitals in Manila. There is a large amount of money in the strong box of the ship for paying the United States troops in the far east.

SYRUP OF FIGS

ACTS GENTLY ON THE KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS
CLEANSES THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY,
DISPELS COLDS HEADACHES & FEVERS
OVERCOMES HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY
TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS.
BUY THE GENUINE - MAN'F'D BY
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK, N.Y.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE 50¢ PER BOTTLE.

PLATFORM OUTLINED.

Chicago, April 17.—A special to the Post from Washington says:

Administration leaders have agreed upon the issues and articles of Republican faith which will be incorporated in the national platform to be submitted to the Philadelphia convention for ratification. A rough draft of the Republican party creed has been accepted by Republican leaders of the Senate and Republican national committeemen. The opening declaration will be a hearty indorsement of President McKinley and a tribute to his personal management of the most brilliant military and naval achievements of the close of the century. Unqualified approval will be accorded to all the administrative acts. The establishment of a gold standard will be dwelt upon and a plank will be devoted to a renewed allegiance to the gold standard. The keynote of the platform will be the expansion issue. A strong, clear utterance in favor of the retention of the Philippines and of a vigorous foreign policy will be delivered. There will be no positive affirmation of the right of this government to govern the Philippines, as that must be left for future adjudication. The policy of protection will be affirmed, and the platform will pledge the party to the support of the doctrine of reciprocity. A greater merchant marine and liberal pension laws will be demanded, and the Monroe doctrine reasserted. The Nicaraguan canal will be supported if no action is taken at this session of Congress. The developments of the near future in Cuba and the outcome of the municipal elections next month will largely shape the policy toward that island. Among other planks in the platform will be one in favor of an augumented navy, others in favor of civil service, free homesteads and restriction on immigration and temperance and woman suffrage will also have a place in the platform.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.

New Orleans, April 17.—Heavy rains fell over the state last night and to-day, and the indications were for a small vote in the state election. At many of the polling places in this city, the water was half a foot deep.

A full state ticket was to be elected, as well as a legislature, which will choose two United States senators, parochial and county officers throughout the state, municipal officers in most of the towns outside of New Orleans and a number of judicial officers. Three state tickets are in the field—the Democratic, the Kimberley Republican and the Caffery Republican. The campaign has been extremely bitter. But for to-day's weather conditions, a large vote would have been polled. This was the first general election under the new constitution. Because of the educational and property requirements for voters, the registration was reduced from 250,000 to 124,000, of which only 7,000 are negroes.

WANTS CREED CHANGED.

Chicago, April 14.—The Interior, the Presbyterian organ, will contain a strong editorial Monday advocating the setting aside of the confession of faith and the adoption of a short evangelical creed. Dr. Gray, the editor, who has defended Dr. Hillis, repeats what he said when Dr. Hillis was first attacked—that three-fourths of the ministers and nine-tenths of the members of the Presbyterian church reject the clause in the confession which Hillis attacked and for which he was denounced by certain theologians and religious newspapers. Dr. Gray has no doubt that the church will take an early opportunity to vote on a new creed and that it will be carried by a large majority.

A NEW CREED.

New York, April 12.—The presbytery of Nassau, in session at Northport, L. I., unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"That it is the prayer of the presbytery of Nassau that the general assembly formulate a short and simple creed that would be acceptable to the church."

The resolution, as introduced, was stronger, but was modified in the interest of harmony. Rev. C. O. Gray, who offered the resolution, said it meant to set aside the present creed as an old heirloom, and to make a new creed that would be more precise. Thereupon Mr. Gray was elected delegate to the general assembly, with the understanding that he would present his views to that body.

For New Presbyterian Creed.

Cleveland, O., April 16.—Rev. Dr. S. P. Sprecher and Rev. Paul F. Sutphen, the ministerial delegates from this city to the Presbyterian general assembly, declared Sunday in favor of the adoption of a shorter creed, and both said they and the two lay delegates would vote for such a change. Dr. Sprecher wants the Westminster confession revised also.

CHINESE COMING IN.

San Francisco, April 13.—The Call says:

Thousands of Chinese are passing the barriers of the custom house and not only are being landed, but are being made native born citizens of California each with a vote and participate in the political affairs of this city and state. It is reported that during the past 34 months over 10,000 Chinese have been landed, and of these at least 100 a month have been admitted on the ground that they were born in this state, which fact, being admitted, entitles them to the rights of citizenship. Charges are made that the influx of Orientals is only made possible by fraudulent evasions of the restriction act.

1,200 TAGALOGS PUT TO FLIGHT

Battalion of the Fortieth U. S. Volunteers Repulse Them.

Manila, April 17.—Twelve hundred Tagalogs attacked Case's battalion headquarters of the Fortieth regiment, at Cagayan, Island of Mindanao, on April 7. The Americans had fifteen casualties, while of the attacking force fifty were killed and thirty wounded or taken prisoners. The enemy, numbering 150 riflemen, the remainder being bolomen, archers and mounted spearsmen, swooped down in a howling mass at daylight, surprising and killing three of the sentries. They swarmed the streets in small parties, some bearing scaling ladders, by means of which they attempted to enter the houses.

The Americans tumbled out of barracks and formed in the plaza and companies began sweeping the town. The subsequent street fighting lasted twenty minutes. Twelve of the wounded Americans are now on board the hospital ship Relief.

The enemy withdrew to the mountains in great confusion.

REBEL GENERAL YIELDS.

Manila, April 17.—Gen. Montenegro, one of the insurgents' best fighters, has surrendered to Col. Smith in the mountains near Camaling, in the province of Pangasinan, where, with Gen. Macabulos, he had been trying to reorganize the Filipino army. Col. Smith, with five companies of the Seventeenth regiment, nearly surrounded the force of Montenegro, who, discouraged by the impossibility of making his men stand against the Americans, surrendered. Macabulos escaped.

The insurgents have atacked San Juan in the province of Batangas, and Santa Cruz, on the lake, fruitlessly.

OUR PHILIPPINE ARMY.

Washington, April 13.—Adjutant General Corbin has prepared a statement showing the strength of the troops in the Philippines on the first of April, the date of the last returns. According to this statement there were on the date stated 63,585 officers and men, there being an increase of 308 since March 1, the date of the last previous report. This increase is due to the arrival of recruits, mainly members of hospital corps and other staff departments. The total general officers and staff is 2,730, of whom 2,610 are regulars and 120 volunteers. In this total are included 2,521 enlisted men, all regulars, and mostly in the medical department. There are fifteen general staff officers of whom all but one, Young, are classed as volunteers.

The total cavalry force is 3,507, of which 2,411 are regulars and 1,096 volunteers. There are three regiments of cavalry, of which one is made up of volunteers. There are five regiments of artillery, all of the regular establishment, and numbering 2,228 officers and men. There are 41 regiments of infantry, aggregating 55,120 officers and men, of which number 24,133 are regulars and 30,987 volunteers.

Including all classes, there are 31,382 regulars, of which number 968 are officers and 30,414 enlisted men and 32,203 volunteers, of which number 1,356 are officers and 30,487 enlisted men.

INSURGENTS SURPRISED.

Manila, April 16.—8:55 p. m.—Captain Dodd, with a squadron of the Third cavalry, recently surrounded a village in Benguet province, and surprised two hundred insurgents, living in barracks, apparently a recruiting center for the province. The enemy lost 53 men killed. Our troops also captured 44 men and and burned the village. One American was wounded.

BRIGANDS IN LUZON.

Boston, April 12.—Letters received in this city from an officer stationed at Manila state that great activity is necessary on the part of the troops to prevent the ravages of armed bands of insurgents, who constantly harass the inhabitants at many points. A recent letter says: "We are in hopes that some decided stand may be made to control the disaffected class, so that they may be prevented from preying upon their own people as they are doing. We are still keeping up a large force in Manila, and the guards are still doubled in almost every block of the city to assist the native police. Outside towns are occupied by strong detachments, and scouting parties cover the surrounding districts wherever there are bands of Ladrones or robbers."

Sickness among the naval forces, the writer says, has increased to an alarming extent, the per cent of those who are ill being three times as great as under ordinary conditions. He says the naval hospital at Cavite is badly located, and that in many instances the lives of men who have died during the last six months might have been saved had the necessity for change of climate been recognized in time.

EIGHTH CORPS DISSOLVED.

New York, April 13.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Orders will be issued by Secretary Root this week formally directing the dissolution of the Eighth army corps.

This action will relegate to history the last of the army corps organized to wage war against the kingdom of Spain.

The Eighth army corps has been in existence longer than any other corps formed since the civil war. It has been merged into the division of the Philippines, with four departments, presided over by the general officers.

Brigadier-General Theodore Schwan will return home from Manila with General Otis. He is not well, and in the interest of his health the war department has deemed it advisable to grant his request for permission to return.

NEGOTIATIONS PENDING.

New York, April 13.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Besides instituting negotiations to secure the transfer to the United States of the Danish West Indies and Chatham Island, of the Gallapagos group, the United States has been quietly endeavoring to obtain the consent of Colombia to the establishment of a coaling station in Almirante bay in the Boca Del Toro, near Chiriqui lagoon, Colombia.

The propositions have not been received with favor by the Colombian government. The reply of Colombia announces that there are "insuperable obstacles" in the way of acquisition by this government of a site at the point designated. But while the Colombian government will not part with land on Almirante bay, it has indicated that it is willing to dispose of Old Providence and St. Andrew Island, off the coast of Nicaragua, which, however, are not suitable for naval purposes.

The authorities are not disheartened at the result of negotiations, as Almirante bay contains territory claimed by both Colombia and Costa Rica.

The Farragut.

San Francisco, April 13.—It is announced that the torpedo boat destroyer Farragut will soon make a run down the coast to San Diego. It will be the Farragut's first real cruise at sea, and the officers and men look forward with great interest to the trip. Except for a run out to the Farrallones, the boat has never been out of port.

The Starvation Plan

Of Treating Dyspepsia and Stomach Troubles is Useless and Unscientific.

The almost certain failure of the starvation cure for dyspepsia has been proven time and again, but even now a course of dieting is generally the first thing recommended for a case of indigestion or any stomach trouble.

Many people with weak digestion as well as some physicians, consider the first step to take in attempting to cure indigestion is to restrict the diet, either by selecting certain foods and rejecting others or to cut down the amount of food eaten to barely enough to keep soul and body together, in other words the starvation plan is by many supposed to be the first essential.

All this is radically wrong. It is foolish and unscientific to recommend dieting to a man already suffering from starvation because indigestion itself starves every organ, nerve and fibre in the body.

What people with poor digestion most need is abundant nutrition, plenty of good, wholesome, properly cooked food, and something to assist the weak stomach to digest it.

This is exactly the purpose for which Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are adapted and the true reason why they cure the worst cases of stomach trouble.

Eat a sufficient amount of wholesome food and after each meal take one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets to promptly digest it.

In this way the system is nourished and the overworked stomach rested, because the tablets will digest the food whether the stomach works or not, one grain of the active digestive principle in Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets being sufficient to digest 3,000 grains of meat, eggs or other albuminous food.

Dr. Harlandson and Dr. Redwell recommend these tablets in all cases of defective digestion because the pepsin and diastase in them are absolutely free from animal matter and other impurities, and being pleasant to the taste are as safe and harmless for the child as for the adult.

All drug stores sell this excellent preparation and the daily use of them after meals will be of great benefit, not only as an immediate relief, but to permanently build up and invigorate the digestive organs.

STRIKE AT CROTON.

Croton Landing, N. Y., April 16.—Vague rumors of the intended use of dynamite by the strikers to break the old Croton dam and flood the Croton valley were current throughout the night but so far everything is quiet and orderly. There is no doubt the striking Italians are in possession of a lot of dynamite and they are accustomed to the handling of the explosive. The old dam is entirely unprotected. When the result of the conference at New York was circulated among the men last night and they knew that the militia were ordered here the spirit of resistance visibly increased and the recognized leader of the strikers made the boast that the fight would be continued until the men got what they demanded. A meeting of the strikers was called for four o'clock this morning but only a few of the leaders turned up at the appointed place, Bowery Bridge, which is just below the works, at that hour.

They talked excitedly with each other and then returned to their homes along the Bowery seemingly without having agreed upon any plan of action. It is certain, however, that the Italians will prevent work being resumed to-day. Just as soon as the slightest move is made on the part of the contractors to resume the work the watchers on the hillside will give the alarm and the rush of Saturday morning will be repeated.

It is generally understood that the men will keep away from the new dam when the military arrive here. They say they have money enough saved to keep them for several months and as soon as the soldiers go away they will renew their interference and do a lot of damage.

There are several boat loads of cement lying at the docks here and it is needed badly to continue the work of building the new dam. The strikers say the contractors will not be permitted to haul it and it is to guard against an attack in this respect that the cavalry is being sent here.

New York, April 17.—According to the Tribune the cost of the militia and deputy sheriffs on guard at Croton Dam to the state and county is $1,750 a day. This expense will be trebled by calling out of the Seventh regiment. Italian Consul General Branchi estimates that the increase in wages demanded by the strikers amount to $15 a day. In addition the strikers protest against the deduction of two cents a day from their wages as a medical fee, a total of $14. So that the amount in dispute is $29 per day.

Sergeant Robert Douglass, who was killed at Croton Dam last night, was 28 years old, a native of Scotland, and an ex-member of the British army.

Consul General Branchi was asked whether the strikers were paid directly by the contractors or through the medium of padrones who might deduct part of the wages.

"There are no padrones at all among these workmen," replied Signor Branchi. "The men are engaged and paid directly by the contractors, and have been for the past five or six years. There is a feature about this strike with which the people in general are not familiar. It is this, that out of the 650 strikers, only 100 to 120 who were getting $1.25 a day struck for an advance of 25 cents per ray. The others went out from sympathy, as they were already receiving higher wages.

"During the past six or eight months prices of provisions and of other necessaries have been going up. The increase is still greater at the Italian quarters, because they are four miles from the railroad and all provisions have to be brought from the city. To these poor people who earned only $1.25 a day the increase of prices of provisions were tremendous, and they felt it keenly. The contractors bluntly refused to listen to the men's demands and the result was that they went out on strike, and their more fortunate fellow workmen went out with them from sympathy.

"The strikers will certainly make no resistance to the troops, and there will be no trouble. I shall make no further move in the matter, but I feel confident that the contractors will eventually be obliged to pay their men the advance demanded."

MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING.

Chicago, April 16.—Rufus Wright, the millionaire manufacturer of rubber tires, who was shot during a scuffle for possession of a revolver in the apartments of Mrs. Louise Lottridge, at the Leland Hotel, died yesterday, from the effects of the wound. It is the opinion of the police that the coroner's investigation will mark the close of the sensational case. A statement by the deceased to Chief Detective Colleran, that the shooting was accidental, will, it is thought, clear Mrs. Lottridge of all responsibility. Wright died with words of exculpation on his lips for the woman whose revolver was responsible for his death. He persisted in saying that the woman was not to blame for his condition, and that he had the revolver in his hand when it was discharged.

Chicago, April 17.—Mrs. Louise Lottridge was committed to the county jail hospital yesterday charged with the murder of Rufus Wright. Hearing of the case was continued until April 24.

The prisoner when informed that Mr. Wright died as a result of the shooting at the Leland Hotel acted like a maniac. When taken to the jail she was considered temporarily insane, and was turned over to the care of the jail physician. On the way to the jail she insisted that the officers was taking her to her execution.

"I know you're taking me away to kill me," she said repeatedly. "Tell me how you're going to kill me. Will I suffer much?"

Mrs. Ida Koss, Mrs. Lottridge's friend, was booked on the charge of being an accessory to the alleged murder. Bail was fixed at $2,500.

BEG OF HELEN GOULD.

Chicago, April 13.—The Times-Herald publishes the following special from New York:

It is surprising the number of persons who look to Miss Helen Miller Gould to assist them in one way or another. The fact that she is extremely charitable and has millions at her disposal to give her charity substantial backing serves to attract a great variety of requests.

These include petitions for wedding dresses, pleas for some trinkets for a baby named after Miss Gould, donations for hospitals and ships and town subdivisions bearing her honored name. Some idea of the vast number of these petitions may be gained from the fact that in a recent week she received 1,303 letters containing requests involving more than $1,548,502. Everything imaginable was wanted, from a farm and three cows, a peddling horse and cart, to $1,000,000 with which to found a colony in Cuba. Following is the classified list:

One plan to form colony in Cuba; amount asked, $1,000,000. Two hundred and thirty-one requests for money (149 not naming sum), $187,880; 91 requests for loans (16 not naming sum), $156,203; 149 requests to raise mortgages (four not naming sum), $77,575; 43 requests to aid churches (27 not naming sum), $56,981; 27 requests to aid educational institutions (22 not naming sum), $35,400; 26 donations to libraries (24 not naming sum), $10,000; five requests to buy places, $5,200; one anti-Saloon league of Idaho, $50; 34 requests to aid religious and charitable institutions (30 not naming sum), $3,000; one wishing to sell farm, $2,600; four wish help toward trousseau (three not naming sum), $2,000; 11 requests for pianos, (three not naming sum), $1,400; 12 requests to buy inventions (10 not naming sum), $1,200.

One wishes to sell ring, $1,200; one wishes to sell brooch, $525; one wishes to sell Sevres vase, $500; one wishes monument to parent, $500; one wishes help to redeem jewels, $280; one church organ, $175; thirteen treatment (cancer, morphine, Keeley, etc.), $150; one wishes passage to England, $75; one wishes to sell quilt, $50; one wishes expenses defrayed to secure prisoner's release, $30; one wishes to get goods from storage, $30; one wishes help to publish music, $25; one wishes to buy set of teeth, $15; one wishes help to get watch from pawn, $5, ten requests to aid church fairs; 107 requests to aid, presumably money.

Thirty-four were requests for old clothes; three requests for watches; fourteen requests for scholarships; seventeen requests for advice; fifteen requests for tickets or passes; one request to buy railroad stock; eighteen requests to have embroidery or lace work sold; eighteen cranks; eight requests for autographs; seventeen German letters, six French letters, four Russian or Swedish letters; five wishing to sell manuscript, three silk for quilt; seven naming child after Miss Gould; five want sewing machines, two help to publish book; three want Bibles; two want bicycles; nineteen advertisements, circulars, etc.

Fifty-three requests for places; thirty-two requests for interviews; five wish to sell books; five wish to use Miss Gould's name; ten wish donation toward church organ; one wishes help to become medical missionary; one wishes help to bring out opera; one wishes electro-plater; one wishes 550 American cards; one wishes farm and three cows; one wishes to sell hay claim and cows; one wishes help to open photograph gallery; one wishes peddling horse and cart; one wishes money to print 2,000 hymnals; one minister wishes horse and buggy; one wishes house so that girl can marry at once; one wishes money to enter old folks' home; one wishes invalid's chair; one wishes place to get up timetable schedules; one wishes to sell photograph of Miss Gould for his own profit; one wishes air pillows furnished to regiment of soldiers; one wishes team of horses; one wants to go shares on alfalfa in California; 216 personal letters; twenty-five newspapers, marked copies; two almanacs, six books, thirty-one catalogues, pamphlets, etc., and eight magazines.

OHIO CENTENNIAL DEAD.

Columbus, O., April 16.—The Centennial project is dead and buried. The house this morning drove the last nail into the exposition coffin by refusing to agree to take up the senate resolution, which has been hanging fire since Saturday.

The resolution provided that the governor be authorized to appoint a commission to expend the $500,000 carried in the regular appropriation bills.

Mr. Griffin asked for immediate consideration of the resolution. It was necessary to suspend the rules and a two-thirds vote was required.

Mr. Finck, Democrat, of Perry county, asked that the motion be voted down. He said the house had passed a fair bill; that the old commission had performed its labors well. The motion received but six supporting votes, while 83 were registered against it.

And so the Centennial protect is dead. It is contended that Toledo could have secured $750,000 even up to Saturday.

When the senate amendment cutting the appropriation to $750,000 went over to the house, the Toledo people could have succeeded in getting the house to concur, but it was a million or nothing, and it is nothing.

FEARFUL FAMINE.

Boston, April 16.—The Rev. Rockwell Clancy, a missionary at Allahabad, who is visiting his brother in Medford, said last night:

"The condition of famine-stricken India to-day is something perfectly awful to contemplate. I cannot tell anything about the number dying, but when I left Bombay last February there were some 60,000,000 people suffering and over 30,000,000 were in dire distress and of these but 5,000,000 were receiving government aid.

"It is not the cities, but the country places which are stricken and when you know that it is mostly among the agricultural classes and that 80 per cent of the population of India is made up of tillers of the soil, you may be able to grasp in some slight manner the extent of the suffering at the present time.

"When the famine set in the people began to sell everything they had that might get a little grain for food. They took the doors from their houses and sold them; sold their furniture and farming utensils, and then, when they had no longer anything to sell, they sold their children. The boys don't sell well, and the traffic is largely in girls.

"I saw girls in one town just before I came away being sold for thirty cents apiece. They were bought up by Mohammedans. But they won't buy boys, so when the parents can no longer support their children they abandon them and henceforth they must get on as best they can. These castoffs congregate about the doors of the grain shops, and the only way the proprietors can get rid of them is to throw out handfulls of grain, scattering it wide. The children pick and pick all day, and at night perhaps are rewarded by having collected a single handfull."

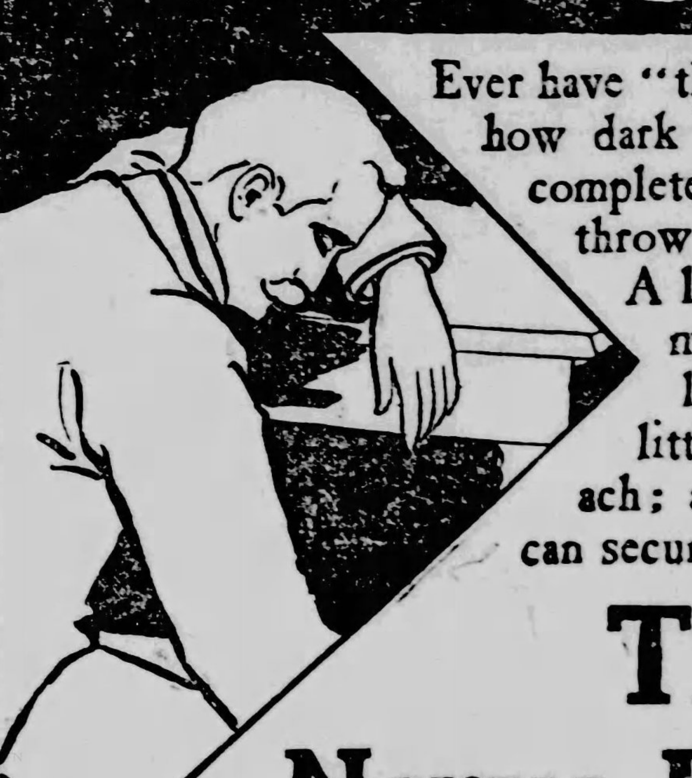
Cruz's Suit.

New York, April 13.—Jorg Cruz, the Puerto Rican laborer, who was held at the barge office as an alien contract laborer on his arrival here via the steamship Carracas on April 3, but was later discharged, to-day through counsel brought suit in the United States circuit court for $50,000 damages against Thomas Fritchie, commissioner of immigration.

Big Drop in Sewing Machines.

We are sending Sewing Machines out to any address on free three months' trial, making such liberal terms and special new prices, so much lower than any other house ever thought of naming, that our offer will surprise you. For free new Sewing Machine catalogue and special offers, cut this notice out and mail to Sears, Reobuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.

BLUES



Ever have "the blues"? Then you know how dark everything looks. You are completely discouraged and cannot throw off that terrible depression. A little work looks like a big mountain; a little noise sounds like the roar of a cannon; a little food overloads the stomach; and a little sleep is all you can secure, night after night.

That's Nerve Exhaustion

The truth of the matter is, your nerves have been poisoned and weakened with the impurities in your blood. The thing for you to do is to get rid of these impurities just as soon as you can.

You want a blood-purifying medicine. You want a good Sarsaparilla,—that's what you want.—a Sarsaparilla that is the strongest and best nerve tonic you can buy, too.

That's AYER'S

"The only Sarsaparilla made under the personal supervision of three graduates: a graduate in pharmacy, a graduate in chemistry, and a graduate in medicine."

"During last year I was suffering from nervous prostration. For weeks I grew worse, became thin, could not sleep, had no appetite, and was in a wretched condition. After taking several kinds of medicines without result, I took Ayer's Sarsaparilla with more than pleasing results. My appetite returned, I slept soundly, my strength and weight increased, and now I am well and strong without the slightest trace of my old trouble. Indeed, I would hardly believe it possible for medicine to bring about such a change in any person."—Clara Mealy, Winter Hill, Somerville, Mass., Dec. 21, 1899.

POLITICAL.

ROOSEVELT SAYS "NO."

Chicago, April 13.—Walter Wellman sends the following from Washington to the Times-Herald:

Governor Roosevelt shies at the Vice-Presidency, which President McKinley is so anxious he shall take. Yesterday morning the President called up the governor on the long distance telephone and had a talk with him about second place on the ticket. The result was not encouraging.

Governor Roosevelt told the President he did not want to be Vice-President, and would not have the nomination under any circumstances. He used very strong language in expressing his unwillingness to be forced into an office which he doesn't want—rather stronger, it is reported, than the rules of the telephone company permit. For instance, he said his mind was made up, and that all hades could not change it. President McKinley urged the governor to reconsider, said the party needed his services, that it was his duty to sacrifice his personal inclinations, etc., but Mr. Roosevelt refused to capitulate.

It was understood by callers at the executive mansion yesterday that for the present at least the President has given up the notion of pressing Gov. Roosevelt into service, and will look about for some other available man. Some members of the administration still think Roosevelt will be nominated at Philadelphia in a whirlwind of enthusiasm, and that the governor will be forced to accept by the mandate of his party.

WOLCOTT FOR SECOND PLACE.

Calorado Springs, Col., April 14.—In its leading editorial of to-day, the Colorado Springs Gazette strongly endorses Senator Wolcott for the Vice Presidency. The Gazette is the only daily paper in Colorado that supported McKinley in 1896, and it urges upon Republicans the wisdom of taking a man from the far west for Vice President, as the east is already numerously represented in the cabinet, and says that Wolcott is one of the most consistent and brilliant Republicans in the west. It prophesies that he would take away from Bryan the vote of the real bi-metallists of the country.

WHEELER'S SEAT.

Birmingham, Ala., April 12.—The first positive information as to the probable action of General Joe Wheeler regarding his seat in congress is made public in a letter received by Wm. Bunting, of the Florence, Ala., Herald, from the general at Washington, in which he said:

"When W. J. Wood was here (about three weeks before the writing of this letter) I asked him to tell the governor the situation, with the hope that the governor would immediately order an election. I also stated to Judge Wood, both personally and in writing, that I would devote myself to the interest of the district until the arrival of my successor. I feel more deeply than I can express the embarrassing position in which I have been placed."

Upon receipt of this letter a telegram was sent to Gov. Johnston asking if he had taken any action regarding the calling of an election to fill Gen. Wheeler's seat, to which the governor's private secretary replied that no action had been taken by the governor.

CLARK WON'T RESIGN.

Butte, Mont., April 14.—The Inter-Mountain, upon advices from the East, says:

"It is now certain that Senator Clark will not resign. The pressure from his Montana friends and legal advisers is in favor of contesting to a finish. Senators Clay, Mason, Bacon and Heitfeld will make a fight on the floor of the Senate, claiming that a two-thirds vote is necessary to unseat him. They claim that the report of the committee does not sustain the direct charge of bribery against him. They will expose the character and plans of his enemies and he will doubtless make a speech in his own behalf. This policy will prevent appointment by the governor and may lead to the election of two Republican senators, so a majority opposition to delay is not expected. Senator Mason will conduct the fight for Clark."

Butte, Mont., April 12.—Governor Smith, in reply to a question as to whether he would convene the legislature in extra session to elect a senator to succeed Clark, if the latter is ousted, said:

"No, sir; such an idea is absurd. You are at liberty to quote me as saying that I never would call that legislature together again under any circumstances."

MORGAN WINS.

Birmingham, Ala., April 16.—Later returns from the Democratic primaries held throughout Alabama confirm the reports already sent out of the overwhelming victory of Senator Morgan over Governor Johnson for United States senator. St. Clair, with one representative, which was the only county credited to Governor Johnson in Saturday night's report, has fallen into the Morgan column, leaving the governor nothing as to the result of the elections. Senator Morgan will have 116 of the 120 Democratic votes in the general assembly. The returns indicate that Sanford has carried the state for the gubernatorial nomination.

FUSION IN OREGON

Portland, Ore., April 14.—The state convention of the Democrats and Populists, after being in session for two days, effected a fusion of the two parties and adjourned last evening. The Silver Republicans also joined the fusion movement.

During the debate on the adoption of the conference report, F. V. Hollman, a well-known Democrat of Portland, entered a vigorous protest against fusion with the Populists. Mr. Hollman said:

"The Democratic party is great enough and broad enough to take in every voter who is opposed to Mr. McKinley and the policies of the Republican party. If the Populists wish to support Democratic candidates, let them do so.

"I believe the issue of free coinage of silver is no longer a living issue. I wish so long as possible to contribute to the success and triumph of Democratic principles as I understand them, and to support the Democratic candidate for President, but I am a Democrat, not a Populist. This convention was called a Democratic convention and to nominate a Democratic ticket, not to nominate, support or endorse Populist candidates as such.

"If there are any candidates to be chosen by this convention, let them be nominated as Democrats, and only as Democrats."

OHIO REPUBLICANS.

Columbus, O., April 16.—The Republican state convention will be held at the Goodale Street Auditorium, this city, on Tuesday and Wednesday, April 24 and 25.

The officers of the convention will be: Robert W. Nevin, temporary chairman; Hon. P. W. Durr, temporary secretary; Hon. Andrew Jackson, sergeant-at-arms; Hon. S. N. Field, first assistant sergeant-at-arms.

Maine Republicans.

Lewiston, Me., April 11.—In the Republican state convention here to-day the resolutions adopted reaffirmed the principles of the St. Louis platform and expressed commendation of the "wise, patriotic and progressive administration of President McKinley," to whom it promised renewed allegiance and support. It endorsed the work of the senators and representatives of Maine in congress, and with reference to national issues favors the gold standard, the Frye shipping bill and the laying of a Pacific cable and the construction of the Nicaraguan canal.

Boutelle Renominated.

Bangor, Me., April 11.—The Republicans of the Fourth Maine congressional district yesterday renominated Hon. Charles A. Boutelle as candidate for representative and elected as delegates to the national Republican convention in Philadelphia, Frederick H. Parkhurst, of Bangor, and Col. Wainwright Cushing, of Foxcroft. The delegates were not instructed.

Littlefield Goes Back.

Auburn, Me., April 11.—The Republicans of the Second Maine congressional district, renominated Hon. Charles E. Littlefield, of Rockland, for congress.

Populists Split.

Enid, Okla., April 11.—The Populist territorial convention, held here yesterday to elect delegates to the Sioux Falls convention, resulted in a split. Twenty-three delegates, representing four counties, bolted and held a separate convention at which they nominated delegates to the Cincinnati convention. The bolters took this action after having failed to induce a majority of the delegates to adopt a middle-of-the-road policy.

The convention proper indorsed Bryan for President.

Oregon Republicans.

Portland, Ore., April 13.—The Republican state convention met yesterday and nominated one justice of the supreme court, food and dairy commissioner, four Presidential electors and elected four delegates-at-large to the national convention at Philadelphia. The convention endorsed the gold standard legislation of the present congress and the course of President McKinley's administration in the Philippines.

NEW YORK REPUBLICANS.

New York, April 17.—The Republican state convention met to-day in Grand Central Palace. B. B. Odell, jr., chairman of the state committee, called the convention in order and the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell, of the Marble Collegiate church, delivered an invocation.

State Senator N. A. Elsburg, of New York city, was made temporary chairman and addressed the convention at some length dwelling upon the ability with which the state and national governments had been administered by Governor Roosevelt and President McKinley, respectively. Both of the Westchester county delegations were given seats in the convention with half votes each. Ex-Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg, was made chairman of the committee on resolutions. The usual resolution to refer all resolutions to the committee without discussion was adopted. Mr. Quigg arose to offer a resolution relating to the committee on resolutions when some one called for three cheers. The cheers began feebly, but in an instant from galleries and the side of the hall came hisses which drowned the cheers. The chairman finally rapped the disturbers to order, closing the unpleasant incident.

After the appointment of committees the convention took a recess until 4 p. m.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

New York, April 13.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Nicaragua has disavowed to the United States that she organized and dispatched to David the expedition which has aroused so much concern in Colombia and Costa Rica.

Senor Corea, the Nicaraguan minister here, understands that if any such expedition landed at Boca Chica or Boca Brava, Colombia, it was of a filibustering character, and must have escaped the "due diligence" observed by his government.

In view of the pacific representations made by Nicaragua and in its disavowal of any intention to engage in hostilities against Costa Rica or Colombia, the authorities believe it will now be a much easier task to preserve peace in Central America.

STATUE FOR PARIS.

New York, April 13.—The equestrian statue of Washington, by Dan C. French and Edward C. Potter, which is to be unveiled at Paris, July 3, has been put on exhibition at the bronze foundry where it is cast. The statue weighs 8,200 pounds and is 22 feet in height from the pedestal to the point of the sword which the figure of Washington holds upright. It is the first bronze statue cast in the United States and sent to Europe. Washington is represented in a heroic attitude. The left hand holds the reins, with the chapeau resting in the crook of the elbow. The sword is held in the right hand. The head is bare. The statue is the gift of the women of America, and everything connected with it has been thoroughly American.

PUERTO RICO BILL.

Washington, April 12.—The following is a summary of the governmental provisions of the Puerto Rico bill which becomes a law to-day:

The capital shall be at San Juan. Persons who were Spanish subjects April 11, 1899, and who have not elected to preserve their allegiance to Spain, are held to be citizens of Puerto Rico and entitled to the protection of the United States. The designation of the body politic is under the name The People of Puerto Rico.

The laws and ordiances of Puerto Rico now in force shall continue in full force and effect, except as altered by this act or by military orders, and which are not inconsistent with the laws of the United States.

The old law forbidding the marriage of priests and ministers is repealed.

The vessels of Puerto are to be nationalized and admitted to the benefits of the United States coasting laws. Quarantine stations are to be established. Puerto Rico coins are to be retired, the peso being rated at 60 cents in the exchange. Three months after the act takes effect Puerto Rico coins are not to be legal tender. Property usually under the control of the United States will so continue and other properties acquired from Spain will be administered by the Puerto Rican government. The governor is to be appointed by the President and hold his office for four years, having the powers conferred on governors of territories of the United States, but is to make his reports through the secretary of state to the President.

An executive council appointed by the President and confirmed by the senate, consisting of a secretary, attorney general, treasurer, auditor, commissioners of interior and education and five other persons to hold office for four years. The council is the upper branch of the legislature, five of whom shall be natives of Purto Rico. The other branch shall be a house of delegates, to consist of 35 members elected biennially by the qualified electors. Puerto Rico is divided into seven districts, each with five delegates. The qualifications for voters are "at such elections all citizens of Puerto Rico shall be allowed to vote who have been bona fide residents for one year and who possess the other qualifications of voters under the laws and military orders in force March 1, 1900, subject to such modifications and additional qualifications and such regulations and restrictions as to registration as may be prescribed by the executive council.

"No person shall be eligible to membership in the house of delegates who is not 25 years of age and able to read and write either the Spanish or the English language, or who is not possessed in his own right of taxable property, real or personal, situated in Puerto Rico."

Provision is made for enacting legislation similar to that in other territories. The judicial power is vested in courts already established, the chief justice and associate justices and marshal to be appointed by the President; judges of the district courts and other officers by the governor of Puerto Rico. There is also a United States district court established similar to other territories. The salaries of all officers appointed by the President are: Governor, $8,000; secretary, attorney general, auditor, commissioner of the interior, $4,000 each; treasurer, $5,000; commissioner of education, $3,000; chief justice supreme court and United States district judge, $5,000 each; associate justices, $4,500 each; two marshals, each $3,000; district attorney, $4,000.

No export duties are to be collected, but taxes and licenses may be levied.

On the regular election day in November, and every two years thereafter, Puerto Rico may choose a commissioner to represent the island at Washington; salary, $5,000.

A commission of three members, one a native of Puerto Rico, is to be named to revise and codify the laws of Puerto Rico.

The act for a civil government is to go into effect May 1, 1900.

Washington, April 13.—The President at 5 o'clock last evening signed the Puerto Rican and civil government bill. Only Secretary Root and Mr. Cortelyou, the assistant secretary to the President, were present when the bill became a law.

SECRETARY PORTER RETIRES.

Washington, April 13.—Owing to continued ill-health Hon. John Addison Porter, secretary of the President, has tendered his resignation, and the President has accepted it, to take effect May 1 next. George B. Cortelyou, of New York, the present assistant secretary to the President, has been appointed to the office.

Mr. Porter's health was seriously impaired about a year ago by a severe attack of illness, and since then he has been at times relieved somewhat from the onerous duties of his office, but failing to regain his health and believing that complete separation from official cares is essential to his speedy and permanent recovery, the secretary has been constrained to tender his resignation which the President has reluctantly accepted. His physicians enjoin complete rest and change that he may have every facility for rapid improvement.

Washington, April 14.—The promotion yesterday of Assistant Secretary Cortelyou to be secretary of the President was followed to-day by the announcement from the executive mansion of two other appointments, namely: Benjamin F. Barnes, of Pennsylvania, to be assistant secretary to the President; Rudolph Forster, of Virginia, to be executive clerk to the President.

ANNUAL EGG ROLLING.

Washington, April 16.—Happy little boys and girls thronged the spacious grounds back of the White House to-day as plentiful as flowers in May, and they romped and played to their hearts' content, in utter disregard of the "Keep off the grass" signs. The occasion was the children's festival known as "egg rolling," which custom has made an established fete day in the national capital. The frolic always takes place the day following Easter, and a dozen or more Presidents have looked upon the children's merrymaking from the south portico of the executive mansion. During the entire day, the premises belonged to the juvenile population of the city of Washington, and the children came in hundreds to enjoy the privilege. Throughout the day they romped over the grass, raced up and down the little hills, played in the fountains or beneath the trees, and scattered orange peels, egg shells and discarded lunch boxes in all directions. When they had taken their departure, late in the afternoon, the beautiful lawns resembled very much the appearance of the village common after the visiting circus had folded its tents and left the town.

HOMESTEAD LANDS.

Washington, April 13.—The President has signed a proclamation opening to settlement the northern half of the Colville Indian reservation in Washington. The proclamation will go into effect October 10 next. The land opened to settlement is all that part of the reservation which has not been allotted to the Indians, and comprises about a million and a half acres. It will be disposed of under the homestead laws at $1.50 per acre. The right to mine in the reservation was granted several years ago, and it is now opened up for agricultural purposes.

CUBAN TRADE.

Washington, April 14.—The division of customs and insular affairs of the War department gave out for publication today the statement that the receipts at the Havana customs house for the first three months of 1900 were $3,126,414, against $2,348,888 for the same period of 1899, an increase for the three months of 1900 of $777,525. The February receipts alone were $967,632, while those for March were $1,006,269.

OUR MARCH TRADE.

Washington, April 14.—The March statement of the imports and exports of the United States shows as follows:

Merchandise—Imports, $86,442,177, of which $39,995,765 was free of duty. Increase, as compared with March, 1899, $14,000,000.

Exports, $134,313,348. Increase, $30,000,000.

Gold—Imports, $1,921,036. Decrease, $2,000,000.

Exports, $1,064,350. Decrease, $45,000.

Silver—Imports, $3,149,146. Increase, $24,000.

Exports, $5,452,422. Increase, $395,000.

For the nine months of the present fiscal year there was an increase in the imports of dutiable merchandise of $76,148,067, as compared with the same period in 1899, and an increase of $105,167,933 in the exports of domestic merchandise.

The imports of gold during that period were $46,470,378 less than for the corresponding period in 1899, and the exports of gold $12,583,365 less than for the former period.

The imports of silver were $606,643 greater and the exports $2,692,165 less than for the same period in 1899.

SUBMARINE BOATS.

Washington, April 13.—The navy department has signed a contract with the Holland Submarine Torpedo Boat company for the addition of some of their boats to the navy. By the terms of the contract, the government pays $150,000 for the Holland. It also agrees to pay $175,000 each for any boats of the Holland type it may purchase hereafter, provided that the boats shall be similar in dimensions to the new Holland, which will be larger than the old one. The company undertakes to protect the government against any claims for infringement of patents, and also to sell to the government at a price to be fixed by a board of appraisers, any of the patents used in the construction of the boat which it may be desirable for the government to possess. A further obligation upon the company is to furnish experts for a reasonable time to train a naval crew in the management of the Holland. The company also bonds itself in the sum of $90,000 to complete the Plunger.

Washington, April 14.—Now that the Holland has become a naval vessel under the terms of the contract, the government must proceed within a reasonable time to provide a commander and crew for her. Notwithstanding the novelty of the craft and the element of danger supposed to be involved, there is no lack of applicants for the first command from junior naval officers. The disposition is to refrain from ordering any one to the post, but to give it to a volunteer.

GEORGE'S RELATIVE.

Washington, April 12.—Ebenezer Burges Ball, the nearest surviving relative of George Washington, died at his residence in this city early this morning. He was 84 years of age and unmarried. Mr. Ball bore a striking resemblance to General Washington, and it is said his photographs have been mistaken for reproductions of portraits of the first President. Mr. Ball was born in Loudon county, Va., but early in life went west as a pioneer and was at one time a scout and Indian fighter in the army. He came to Washington about 30 years ago and engaged in trade, during the late years of his life conducting by special permission a tobacco stand in the pension office.

ITS FIRST GOVERNOR.

Washington, April 12.—Charles H. Allen, at present assistant secretary of the navy, will be the first civil governor of Puerto Rico under the provisions of the bill passed yesterday by the house of representatives. While the formal tender and acceptance of the position can not be made until the President signs the bill, it is known that Mr. McKinley has been bringing pressure to induce Mr. Allen to relinquish the care of his considerable private interests for a sufficient time—at least to install the new civil government in the island, and the latter has consented to assume the new responsibilities. Inasmuch as the act takes effect on the first of next month there is but little time left in which to outline a skeleton form of government, including the formation of a cabinet. It is understood that the new governor will be taken to Puerto Rico in one of the finest vessels of the navy.

ALLEN'S SUCCESSOR.

Washington, April 13.—It is understood that no selection of a successor to Mr. Allen as assistant secretary of the navy, will be made until Secretary Long returns to Washington from Colorado and has had an opportunity to express his preference in the matter. The secretary is expected to arrive here almost any moment. Meanwhile the tide of place-seekers has turned upon Mr. Allen's office and the White House, some of the applicants not even waiting for the President's signature to the organic act before presenting their claims for some post connected with the government of Puerto Rico. The indications are that none of these appointments will be made until Mr. Allen has had an opportunity to reach San Juan and personally look into the conditions there.

THE STAMP TAX.

Washington, April 16.—The supreme court to-day decided the cases involving the stamp tax as it applied to express packages, the question involved being whether the shipper or the carrier shall pay the stamp charges on packages. The opinion was handed down by Justice White, and was favorable to the express companies.

There were two cases before the court involving the question at issue, but the opinion was based upon the case of the American Express company vs. Attorney General Maynard, of the state of Michigan. The case came to the supreme court from the decision of the state supreme court of Michigan, which decision was adverse to the claims of the express companies. The opinion to-day reversed this opinion.

FOR STATE MILITIA.

Washington, April 13.—The house committee on militia decided to-day to fix at $1,000,000 the amount allowed annually to the militia of the several states in place of the $400,000 now allowed. The bill as heretofore agreed on allowed $2,000,000 annually in accordance with the request of the national association of military organizations. But owing to the desire for retrenchment and the strong effort being made to keep down the total appropriations of this session, the decision of to-day was reluctantly reached to fix the amount at $1,000,000. Chairman Marsh says this is two and one-half times the present allowance, and while not all he desired, it is all he thinks expedient to grant at this time.

GILMORE ON DUTY.

Washington, April 14.—Lieutenant-Commander J. C. Gilmore, who has been on leave of absence in this city recuperating from extreme hardships incident to his long captivity among the Filipinos, was yesterday ordered to immediate duty at sea as executive officer of the cruiser Prairie, which will be engaged during the entire summer in short cruises with the naval militia of the Atlantic and Gulf states.

Lee in Command.

Washington, April 12.—The President has issued an order merging the departments of Havana and Pinar del Rio, Cuba, under the command of General Fitzhugh Lee, with headquarters at Quemados. The change will take effect May 1.

BURTON'S CANAL SPEECH.

Washington, April 13.—Mr. Burton, whose objection to the consideration of the Nicaragua canal bill attracted much attention to-day, explained his course in the following authorized statement:

"I wish it distinctly understood that the objection is made upon my own responsibility. Objection to the consideration of the pending bill was made because:

"First—Because it was a treaty solemnly entered into and now in full force. While its abrogation could be accomplished by the passage of this bill, such action is without precedent in our relations with foreign powers; it is also unnecessary, because the same results could be obtained by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, a measure which, though misunderstood, is nevertheless a triumph of diplomacy.

"Second—It commits us to a fortified canal, instead of a neutral canal. A neutral canal is not only in accordance with the general tenor of our own policy, but would best subserve our own interests.

"Third—There are also serious objections to the present consideration of the bill which might not exist at a later time. It is desirable that the present commission, the first which has given comprehensive and complete consideration to the subject of the construction of an international canal should complete its work before a route is selected. In the same line, it is desirable that provisional treaties be made with the countries controlling each of the proposed routes, viz., Costa Rica and Nicaragua, on the one hand, and Colombia on the other hand. To pass a bill committing the United States to either of these routes would prevent us from obtaining as favorable terms for right of way and control as could be obtained in case the question of the route should be postponed.

"No loss could result from a postponement until the next session, because extended examination will be required before a definite route can be safely and judiciously selected, even if the general route should be chosen. Some 500 men are now at work making examination and exploration. This work, which is absolutely essential before the canal is commenced, will require considerable time.

"There is no desire on the part of those who are opposing the present consideration of this bill to oppose the construction of a canal. The administration and both political parties are committed to the early beginning of the work. But it is desirable that all necessary preliminaries in the way of examination of engineering features, settlements of diplomatic questions and securing the most favorable privileges shall be thoroughly attended to. It has been proposed that an early date in the next session be fixed for consideration of the bill. To this I do not believe any objection would be made."

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES.

Washington, April 17.—Mr. Allen, the newly chosen governor of Puerto Rico, is arranging to leave Washington for San Juan toward the end of the present week. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Allen and their daughter. The trip will be made on the United States steamer Dolphin, Captain Sutherland, which is now laying at the Washington navy yard.

It is Governor Allen's intention to make this a flying visit. He will set up the new government, and inside of three weeks will return to the United States to arrange his private affairs.

The President and Secretary Long have determined that the inauguration of the civil government in Puerto Rico shall be marked with as much pomp as is befitting an event of that magnitude. Therefore, the United States will see to it that there is at San Juan on the occasion of the inauguration of the first American governor a dignified and impressive ceremony that will fix the event in the minds of the people. The Dolphin, which will carry Mr. Allen to San Juan, will enter the harbor there escorted by the entire North Atlantic squadron, under the command of Rear Admiral Farquahar, on his flagship New York. The squadron is now at Bermuda, and will time its movements so as to arrive off the north coast of Puerto Rico about the time the Dolphin is sighted.

Governor Allen will be inaugurated at San Juan on May 1, and General Davis, the military governor, will turn out all of the United States troops under his command in honor of the occasion. The ships of the squadron will fire salutes, which will be answered by the shore batteries. There will be some speeches, and at night the fleet will use their electric lights and there will be general illuminations.

After setting up a civil government and conferring with General Davis, Mr. Allen will return to the United States to arrange his private affairs, returning to Puerto Rico on the Mayflower.

It cannot be learned that anything has yet been done toward selecting a successor to Mr. Allen as assistant secretary of the navy, though Secretary Long is giving the subject consideration.

GERMAN MEAT BILL.

Washington, April 13.—Debate which has been in progress in the German reichstag over the proposed meat inspection act which, if passed would practically stop all importation of live cattle and meats into Germany, has again revived the question of what would the industrial and commercial classes of Germany do for food if the imported supply of breadstuffs and meats should be cut off?

Consul General Mason, at Berlin, has made an interesting report upon this subject to the state department under date of March 9. During the past century, he says, the population of the German empire has increased from 20,000,000 to 56,000,000, and a proportionate increase would indicate nearly 100,000,000 persons in Germany at the close of the twentieth century. Farm, dairy and garden production does not keep pace by any means with the steady increase of population, and only by diverting the capital and labor which now furthers commerce and trade in Germany to the farms and fields can Germany's future food supply of the country be assured. But the task of turning back the young men of the rural districts who have migrated to the cities and caught the fever of trade and traffic, to the drudgery of farm life, would be a difficult one indeed, as would also be that of attracting the agricultural pursuits, the capital that now earns such abundant profits, from industry and trade. In conclusion the consul states that the legislation enacted this year in regard to the increase of the food supply will have a potent influence in shaping the economic history of Germany for years to come.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

Washington, April 17.—The details of the President's trip to New York and Canton are practically completed. The party, consisting of President and Mrs. McKinley, Secretary Cortelyou, Assistant Secretary Barnes, Mrs. Hobart and Garrett A. Hobart, the widow and son of the late vice president, and Dr. Rixey, will leave here for Paterson, N. J., in a private car attached to the regular 10 o'clock train on the Pennsylvania road next Thursday morning. The Presidential party will remain in Paterson as the guests of Mrs. Hobart until Saturday morning, when they will go to New York to attend the Ecumenical conference on foreign missions at Carnegie hall Saturday evening. While in New York the party will stay at the Manhattan hotel. Late Sunday night the party will take a train for Canton, Ohio, where they will remain about three days, reaching Washington on their return Thursday or Friday of next week.

THE CHICAGO STRIKE.

Chicago, April 13.—Two hundred union pickets, led by a woman richly dressed, precipitated a wild demonstration against the non-union workmen at the Marshall Field building, Clark and Adams streets, last evening. There was a fierce street battle, in which the police guarding the non-union men were almost overpowered. Twice the police were forced to draw their revolvers and clubs to hold the great mob at bay.

Seventeen men, including combatants and spectators, were injured, and others were trampled on or shaken up in the general fight. Attracted by the mad yells of the attacking party and the wild demonstrations of the surging crowd, hundreds of people rushed to the place from adjoining streets. The four thoroughfares converging at the point were choked with people, who urged on the strikers.

When the mad crowd was under control Policeman Payton got hold of the fashionably dressed woman who had led the rioting and told her she was under arrest. She protested her innocence of any intention to do harm, and pleaded to be let go. The crowd surged around her and cheered her for the gallant way in which she had led. Sergeant John Kelly pressed forward and questioned her. She said her name was Anna Baird and that she lived on the South Side. She refused to give her address. On her promise that she would go home immediately Sergeant Kelly ordered that she be released, and she disappeared.

The building was to-day completely surrounded by policemen and special officers, the guard for the building being more than doubled. The officers had strict orders to keep the crowds moving, and any tendency to loiter near the building was liable to result in disaster to the curious one.

Twenty-five non-union men slept in the building last night on cots provided by the contractors, and the police reported that about as many more entered the building to-day and went to work.

MARRIED BY WIRE.

Kansas City, Kan., April 13.—A marriage service by telegraph, with the bride and groom 200 miles apart, was carried out between Kansas City and Mulhall, Okla., at noon yesterday. The groom was Andrew M. Crandell, of Washington, D. C., an entomologist attached to the department of agriculture of the United States government, and the bride was Miss Penelope Cundiff, daughter of a prosperous farmer of Perkins, Okla.

Mr. Candell and Miss Cundiff became engaged about six months ago, and the wedding was set for May. Last week, however, Mr. Candell was called to Harrisonville, Mo., by the death of his mother. His duties made it necessary to start back to Washington to-morrow. He asked Miss Cundiff to come to Kansas City so that the wedding could take place yesterday at the home of his sister. Miss Cundiff was unable to reach Kansas City in time, and arrangements were made with a telegraph company to have the marriage ceremony conducted by wire. A direct line between Kansas City and Mulhall was placed at the disposal of the couple. Mr. Candell secured Rev. Albert H. Linder, pastor of the M. E. church, and accompanied by two friends, went to the telegraph office. At Mulhall Miss Cundiff was accompanied to the telegraph office by her parents and sister. The questions and responses were wired back and forth and repeated at each end to the couple by the telegraph operators, the ceremony requiring 25 minutes time.

THE CUBAN TEACHERS.

Boston, April 12.—Superintendent Frye, of the Cuban schools, has telegraphed to Gen. Wood, military governor of Cuba that the president and fellows of Harvard have voted to guarantee $70,000 to welcome 1,450 Cuban teachers. This action on the part of the university places the success of the enterprise beyond a shadow of a doubt.

Mr. Frye now goes to Washington to complete arrangements with Secretary Root for the transportation of the party. Five or six of the largest army transports will be needed to bring the Cuban teachers to Boston. Plans are being made to take the Cuban party to New York, Chicago and Washington.

THE TRANSPORT TARTAR.

San Francisco, April 17.—The transport Tartar, which has been released from quarantine, is to be turned over to the owners by the government.

When the Tartar was a few days out from Manila the 47 discharged soldiers who were being brought home were given various tasks by Quartermaster Captain Davis. The soldiers rebelled, and claimed that having been discharged, they were traveling as ordinary citizens. On the vessel's arrival here the matter was submitted to General Shafter, who has decided that the men were in no way amenable to the army regulations, and that they be released when the vessel left quarantine.

SHAH STARTS FOR EUROPE.

Teheran, April 17.—The Shah started from here yesterday on his way to Europe.

An outbreak of Bubonic plague is reported in the Javanrood district, near the Turkish frontier. Since the disease appeared three weeks ago 195 deaths have occurred.

Beet Sugar in Canada.

Washington, April 17.—Commercial Agent Johnson at St. Albridge writes to the state department that the establishment of a $500,000 factory for the manufacture of beet sugar will be undertaken shortly by American capitalists in conjunction with Messrs. K. E. Askwith and James Fowler, of Ottawa.

The Canadian government is to be asked to place a bounty on the production of beet sugar in Canada, which, if complied with, is expected to result in the establishment of a great many similar factories.

Brooms Will Cost More.

Cincinnati, O., April 17.—The large broom factories here and at Sidney announce an advance of 25 cents per dozen following an advance of 50 cents in February. They say this advance has been made necessary because the trust has cornered the broom corn and holds it firmly at $200 per ton, with a strong tendency to further advances.

Frick Will Sell Out.

New York, April 11.—A special to Tribune from Pittsburg says:

H. C. Frick will dispose of all his holdings—something over $16,000,000—in the Carnegie company just as soon as he can," said a big stockholder of the Carnegie company. "He won what he contended for, and will not remain to hamper Mr. Carnegie or his partners."

Landmark Burned.

Concord, Mass., April 12.—The First Parish church, one of Concord's best known historic buildings, was destroyed by fire early to-day. The loss is $25,000.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF has stood unrivaled before the public for fifty years as a Pain Remedy. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all Sprains, Bruises, Sore Muscles, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, "The Grip," Pneumonia, and all Inflammations. Internally for all bowel pains, Colic, Diarrhoea. 50 cts. per bottle, sold by druggists. Radway & Co., 55 Elm Street, New York.

THE NEXT CHAIRMAN.

New York, April 17.—A special to The Herald from Washington says:

First Assistant Postmaster General Heath has not resigned to devote himself to the work of the National Republican committee as has been stated. Mr. Heath has no present intention of resigning. What he may do after the campaign opens is a matter about which he will not talk at present.

It is generally understood by leading Republican politicians that Senator Hanna will not be chairman of the Republican national committee during the coming campaign. There is no one whom the President or the party leaders generally would have more confidence in than Senator Hanna, but the state of his health is such that he does not feel equal to assuming the responsibility for the management of the campaign.

Mr. Heath is one of the most talked of as Senator Hanna's successor. Representative Dick, of Ohio, who is the present secretary of the national committee is also spoken of for the place.

LAWTON MEMORIAL.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 17.—The Lawton's Home Monument association of Ft. Wayne was incorporated yesterday, with no capital stock, being an association for no pecuniary profit. The association intends, according to its articles, to "perpetuate the memory and martial deeds of the late Maj.-Gen. Henry W. Lawton, and, to that end, to collect, receive and hold all money and property from any and all sources, and to perform such acts as are incidental thereto."

The directors of the association are the following: James B. Harper, Andrew J. Monihan, Isaac N. Medaker, Frank Allderman, Thomas W. Blair, B. J. Ellert, Alexander Johnson, William Geake, Charles Haag, David N. Foster, Henry C. McMaken and Henry C. Zollinger, all of Ft. Wayne.

HANNA SERIOUSLY ILL.

New York, April 17.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Senator Hanna returned to Washington last night from Fort Monroe, seriously ill with the grip.

He has a high fever, and his friends are much alarmed. The senator's physician does not consider the case dangerous, and although he realizes that the senator is quite ill, he hopes to be able to prevent any serious complications.

YEAST CONTROVERSY.

New York, April 17.—Justice Lawrence, in the supreme court, has granted the application of Mrs. Johanna Fleischmann, widow of the late Max Fleischmann, the elder of the Fleischmann brothers, who have made millions out of yeast and distilleries, to permit her lawyers to inspect the books of the firm, in the suit brought by her and her children, for the accounting for the business since 1890, when her husband died. The suit is brought against the sons of Charles Fleischmann, who died recently, leaving property worth $7,000,000. One of them, Julius, was elected mayor of Cincinnati, in which city the books required are.

Maximim Fleischmann made his wife his executrix, and his brother Charles as his executor, and requested that the partnership be continued, and that the relations between his family and that of his brother should always be amicable.

Mrs. Fleischmann alleges that Charles Fleischmann soon after her husband's death began efforts to obtain possession of the whole business, and induced her to sign several papers which turned out to be releases of her interest in the good will and profits of the business. The defendants opposed the motion on five grounds, all of which Justice Lawrence says are untenable. The case will be brought to trial in a few weeks.

ANTI LYNCH LAW.

Columbus, O., April 17.—The supreme court yesterday declared the anti-lynching law constitutional. The law provides that the heirs of any person who is lynched may collect $5,000 from the commissioners in the county in which the affair occurs. The decision was rendered in the case of Click Mitchell, hanged by a mob at Urbana, and J. W. Caldwell, who was shot and beaten by strikers at Cleveland. The present law was drawn by Albion W. Tourgee, the celebrated jurist and novelist. A former law was declared unconstitutional because it fixed a specific amount that could be recovered as damages. The Tourgee law simply fixes a maximum of damages that may be collected—$500 in case of slight injury, $1,000 in case of serious injury, and $5,000 in case the death of the victim results.

The decision in the Caldwell case is a most important one. Caldwell took the place of one of the men who went out on a strike at the Brown Hoisting Co.'s plant in Cleveland. He was assaulted by strikers, being hit on the head with a glass insulator and was shot in the leg. He held that the commissioners did not afford him the proper protection and sued. He lost in both the lower courts. The supreme court reverses both the lower courts.

MILLER FOUND GUILTY.

New York, April 17.—William F. Miller, of Franklin syndicate fame, was found guilty by a jury in the county court in Brooklyn last night of grand larceny in the first degree for taking from Mrs. Katherine Moeser $1,000 which she invested in his 520 per cent. scheme, "to get rich quick." The prisoner was remanded for sentence a week from next Friday. His counsel stated that the case would be appealed. For a moment or two after the jury had rendered its verdict Miller appeared to be dazed. He recovered himself, however, and entered into a spirited conversation with his counsel. The jury was discharged and Miller was taken to the Raymond Street jail. Six negroes, one Chinaman, about 1,000 women and many lawyers tried to get into the United States circuit court in Brooklyn this morning, where Referee Keehler had announced a hearing in connection with claims against the Miller syndicate defunct.

A number of deputy marshals were sent to the court room to drive out part of the crowd.

A motion was made to consider each claim separately. As there are 17,000 of them, it was denied.

BUILDING COLLAPSED.

Pittsburg, April 12.—A four-story brick building on the corner of Wood street and Second avenue, occupied by Armstrong, McKelvey & Co., wholesale paint dealers, collapsed shortly before 10 o'clock. A score or more people were in the building at the time.

The building was being remodeled and the center wall had been taken out. It is supposed that the weight of the stock piled on the upper floors was too great for the weakened timbers. The building extended back about sixty feet on Second avenue. Half of it collapsed.

DEWEY'S CHOICE.

Chicago, April 17.—Admiral Dewey will have to decide whether he will review the Chicago Dewey day parade from a grandstand constructed by the contractors or from a stand erected by union carpenters affiliated with the building trades council. The union carpenters are aroused over the fact that the offer of the Master Carpenters' association has been accepted by the committee on the celebration, and are disposed to make trouble. A committee composed of A. E. Woodbury, president of the union; Business Agent Lewis and Luke Grant, secretary of the Amalgamated Carpenters' association, visited the committee on grand stand and offered to construct a reviewing stand. Chairman Theurer informed the committee that the matter had been settled and no proposition could be entertained.

John A. Long, president of the board of business agents of the Building Trades council, and Luke Grant, stated later that the carpenters would write a letter to Admiral Dewey acquainting him with the labor situation in Chicago and advise him to either remain in Washington or come to Chicago with the intention of reviewing the parade from a grand stand constructed by union carpenters.

"If Admiral Dewey comes to the city and ignores union labor," said Business Agent Long, "the workingmen will be badly disappointed. He can not afford to review the parade from a non-union grand stand if he is a candidate for the Presidency. Besides, he will miss all the music, for no union bands will march past such a stand."

BRYAN AND DEWEY.

Chicago, April 14.—Admiral Dewey and William Jennings Bryan will meet Tuesday evening, May 1, for the first time since the hero of Manila announced that he was a Presidential candidate. All doubt as to Mr. Bryan's presence was dispelled when Max J. Riese, of the the Lakeside club, received a telegram from him, saying that he would cancel previous engagements in order to be present at that organization's celebration, which is a part of the general program.

Both the distinguished guests are aware of the prospective meeting. The officials of the club did not arrange that they should be present at the same event until each had been consulted. In reply, Mr. Bryan and the admiral replied, so far from being objectionable, the meeting wouund give them great pleasure.

SIBUTU ISLAND.

New York, April 14.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Secretary Hay has formally notified the Madrid government that the United States cannot accede to its claim that Sibutu island and the Cagayan Sulu, of the Philippine archipelago, belong to Spain.

This action was taken in the light of information in the possession of the authorities showing that Germany is taking deep interest in the controversy.

It is likely that the Spanish government will endeavor to answer the American note and, perhaps, will go so far as to suggest arbitration of the claims. It is altogether unlikely that the administration will consider any propositions of this character.

It is appreciated by the administration that the only reason why Spain desires to obtain possession of the islands is to sell them to a third power, probably Germany, which bought all of the islands in the far east not acquired by the United States.

For strategical reasons it is desirable that these islands should remain the property of the United States

Notice to Farmers

WE PAY THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE FOR WHEAT, OATS and CORN, and will unload without any delay. We have the latest improved Corn Dump that will unload you without getting off your wagon. Come and see it.

On basis of to-day's market we are paying:

No. 2 Red Wheat . . 72c per bushel
White Oats . . . . . . 26c per bushel
Ear Corn . . . . 55c per 100 lbs

Armada Mills, foot of Harrison St., on the canal.

Toledo Grain & Milling Co.

Markets and Crops.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, April 14.—Bradstreet's says: Backward spring weather conditions have figured considerably in distributive trade reports this week, and, in connection with some weaknesses in prices of leading staples, have imparted an appearance of irregularity to the general situation.

Another one of those downward swings in the prices of agricultural staples is exhibited this week in slightly lower prices for the cereals, partly because of the bearish position of immediate supplies and partly because the better than expected government crop report, which is taken to indicate a possible winter wheat yield in excess of all records. The crop outlook, as a whole, favors the expectation of large yields of wheat, corn and cotton.

Corn and oats have sympathized with the reaction in pork products, which reaction, owever, has not been universal, as shown by the fact that lard is at the highest point reached on the present boom. Cotton exports in March were three times those of a year ago in value, and for seven months are 4 per cent greater in value while 3 per cent smaller in quantity.

Evidences accumulate that active missionary work in favor of lower prices for iron and steel is at last bearing fruit. Pig iron is no lower, and stocks, as a whole, are claimed to be no larger than a month ago, but steel products have weakened noticeably during the week.

A slight upward swing in cotton is to be noted this week and Southern mills have officially advanced prices. On the other hand, while the mills are active on old orders new business is reported of smaller volume. Some more inquiry is noted in raw wool, without, however, affecting values appreciably.

Business failures for the week number 152 as compared with 182 in the United States last week, 243 in this week a year ago, 215 in 1898, 195 in 1897, and 244 in 1896. Failures in the Dominion of Canada for the week number 35 as compared with 25 last week, and in this week a year ago, 27 in 1898, 39 in 1897, and 34 in 1896.

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, O., April 17.—1:15 p. m.—Wheat needed a bracing spring tonic to-day, as it showed a constitutional weakness early in the day. Corn was also weak and dull. Bad weather is ascribed as the cause of the weakness, but, in the local market, no outside support was principal reason for the failure to take the bullish side.

Wheat opened easier on the lower cables from the other side. After the holiday that has been taken by the Liverpool brokers, it was expected that the market would show considerable strength. The continent has been a good bidder for wheat during the week, and the crop damage talk that came from Russia, Germany and France was believed to be true. It evidently is not as bad as reported, for the cables did not carry any extremely high quotations to-day. Liverpool wheat looked better shortly after the opening, but it soon dropped into the rut and closed unchanged for May and ⅛ lower for July. Corn closed ⅛ lower for May and ⅛ higher for July.

France made renewed complaints of crop damage to-day. England reported crops a month late; Austria Hungary have increasing complaints while the situation in Russia was reported improved.

Export bidding did not make any flurry in the market to-day, the total exports being 20 loads of wheat and 25 of corn, taken mostly at the seaboard. The big grain fleet left Chicago to-day for Buffalo and the primary shipments on corn show the effect of the opening of navigation.

On the local board, April wheat opened ¼c lower at 72c; May was ¼c down at 72½c, and July was in the same place, the two being still with no premium quoted. Trade was active in the early day, but it consisted mainly of switching May for July. The receipts to-day were 5,300 bu., against 10,629 bu. a year ago.

The corn business is still lifeless. One corn house reported to-day that not a car had been sold, while three cars constitute the business of yesterday. The head of the firm said: "There are plenty of cars on the track and plenty of corn in store, but we do not know where we can sell a single bushel. The West will not sell because the price has slumped and the East will not buy until it slumps again. That's the corn situation now."

The receipts are still heavy, being 88,000 bu. to-day against 23,579 last year. Exports bids are far out of the way. The primary receipts to-day were almost double those of last year. The visible is now within five million bushels of what it was last year at this time.

Oats are still weak with an inclination to go lower on thebreak in Chicago.

Clover seed is stationary with the one exception of October seed which is quoted 5 c higher to-day. The receipts and shipments keep up at about the average, the receipts to-day being 323 against 300 last year, and the shipments 615 against 620 last year. None of last week's seed graded prime.

Quotations to-day are:

Corn—Cash, 40½c; May, 40c; No. 3 mixed, 40c; July, 40½c; September, 41c; No. 2 white, 41½c; No. 3 white, 41c; No. 2 yellow, 41½c; No. 3 yellow, 41c.

Oats—Cash, 25c; May, 24½c; July, 24½c; No. 2 white, 28c; No. 3 white, 27c.

Rye—56½c.

Clover seed—Old prime, $4.85; April, $5.10; October, $5.15; No. 2, $4.40 to $4.60.

At Chicago.

The wheat market was quiet and weaker the forepart of to-day's session. Feeling was bearish and there was plenty for sale. The cash business was poor. The continued rains were a factor. May opened a shade easier at 66⅝@66¾c, and sold off to 66½c; July opened a shade down at 67⅛@⅜c and eased off to 67⅛c. Receipts here were 61 cars, one of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 271 cars against 388 last week and 174 a year ago.

The corn break was a weakening factor in the market later and the close was weak and ⅛c under yesterday: May at 66⅛c and July at 67½c. Trade throughout was dull.

Corn was heavy early, in spite of strong cables. The demand was slack and offerings in the pit, especially of July, were free, much of the stuff being offered by scattered longs. Receipts were 606 cars. May opened a shade up at 39⅝@39¾c, sold off to 39½@39⅝c, but reacted to 39⅝@39½c, short having covered on the break. July opened ¼c better at 40⅛@40⅛c and declined to 40c.

Liquidation, though not in heavy lots, continued to the end of the session and the close was weak and 1c lower; May at 38⅝c; July at 39⅜@39½c.

The provisions market was strong and active because hogs were higher at the yards. Offerings which were free at the bulge were readily absorbed. May pork opened 7@17½c improved at $12.85@95, and advanced to $13.00; July began 7½@17½ up at $13.05@15, and sold up to $13.22½; May lard opened 2½@5c better at $7.35@37½ to 40c, and July 3@7½ up at $7.45@47½. May ribs showed an opening gain of 7½ at $7.30, and July an advance of 7½@10c at 7.30@35.

The oats market was dull and easy under the influence of other grains. Receipts here were 266 cars. May opened a shade up at 23⅝@¾, and sold down to 23⅝; July opened unchanged at 23⅝ and eased to 23⅜.

Toledo Produce Market.

Toledo, April 17.—The demand for eggs is very light to-day, but the supply is still large. Prices are stationary.

BUTTER, EGGS AND CHEESE.

Butter—Dairy, 16 to 18; fancy creamery, firsts, 20c; seconds, 18c.

Oleomargarine—12c, 13½c and 16c.

Eggs—9½c; cold storage, 8@9½c.

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage—per ib., 3½c.

Onions—Per bu., 25@50c.

Carrots—Per bu., 30c.

Rutabagas—Per bu., 50c.

Turnips—Per bu., 50c.

Parsnips—Per bu., 70c.

Potatoes—Per bu., 40@50c; sweet potatoes, per bu., $1.25.

Celery—Per doz. stalks, 80@90c.

Lettuce—Per lb., 13c.

Beans—Per bu., $2.15@2.50.

Beets—Per bu., 40c.

Oyster plant—Per doz., 25@30c.

FRUITS.

Apples—Per bu., $1.25@1.50; per bbl., $3.50.

Oranges — Good quality, per box, $2.25 @3.25.

Lemons, Per box, $2.50@3.50.

Cranberries—Per bu., $1.25@3.50.

Strawberries—Per qt., 30@32c.

POULTRY AND DRESSED MEAT.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, young, 11@12c; turkeys, 13c; ducks, 9@10c; geese, 6½c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, 7½@8c; turkeys, 7@8c; geese, 6½c; ducks, 9@10c.

Dressed Meats, wholesale—Hogs, per 100lbs, $6.50@6.75; lambs, lb., 9@10c; mutton, lb., 7c; veal, lb., 7@8c.

Smoked Meats—Mess pork, new, per bbl., $12.00; short mess, $14.50; short clear, $13.50; hams, sugar-cured, lb., heavy, 12c; light hams, per lb. 12½c; bologna sausage, lb., 8c; fresh sausage, lb., 8c.

FLOUR, FEED AND SEEDS.

Flour—Spring patent, bbl., $4.00@4.50, retail; winter patents, bbl., $4.50; family flour, $3.75@4.00.

Corn—Ear, per 100 lbs., 55c.

Buckwheat Flour—Eastern, $5 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Middlings, f. o. b., per ton, $15.50; screenings, $16.00; bran, f. o. b., in bulk, $16.00; mixed feed, f. o. b., in bulk, $14.50; coarse meal, per ton, $15.00; chopped feed, No. 1, $16.00, No. 2, $15.00 per ton; oil meal, per ton, $25, or $1.35 per 100 lbs.

May—Timothy, No. 1, per ton, $12.00@$12.50; No. 2, $11.00.

Straw—Loose bale, 25c per 100 lbs.; in car lots, $4.00@5.00, according to quality.

Timothy Seed—$1.50@1.60, according to quality.

HIDES AND PELTS.

Hides—Green hides, light and cows, per lb., 7c; No. 2's and bulls, 6c; green calf, No. 1, 10½c; No. 2, 9c; kip, No. 1, 8½c; No. 2, 6c. Cured hides—No. 1, 8c; No. 2, 8½c; No. 1 calf, 11½c; No. 2, 10c; sheep pelts, 50c@$1.30; horse hides, $2.50@3.25.

Furs—Muskrat, 2@12c; raccoon, 10@90c; mink, 25c@$1.50; skunk, 25c@$1.25; gray fox, 75c; red fox, $1.25.

Lard—Kettle rendered, lb., 7c.

Beeswax—Lb., 22@25c.

Tallow—Lb., 4½@4¾c.

OILS AND TURPENTINE.

Linseed Oil—Single bls., per gallon, raw, 62c; boiled, 63c.

Turpentine—54c.

New York Produce.

New York, April 17.—Butter—Receipts, 3,851 packages; steady; western creamery, 16@18c; factory, 13@15c. Cheese—Receipts, 13,640 packages; steady. Fancy, large, white, 12@12½c; fancy, large, colored, 13@13½c. Eggs—Receipts, 20,340 packages; steady. Storage, western at market, 12½@13c; regular packing, 12¼@12½c at market; southern at market, 11½@12½. Sugar, raw, firm; refined, firm. Crushed, $5.55; powdered, $5.25; granulate, $5.15. Coffee—Steady. No. 7 Rio, 8c bid.

FINANCIAL.

New York, April 17.—Wall street.—Prices sold off a sharp fraction all around at the opening in expectation of demoralized conditions in the iron and steel stocks in consequence of the pessimistic utterances regarding the trade outlook by the chairman of the Steel & Wire Co. Steel & Wire common stock had an excited opening, 10,000 shares coming upon the market simultaneously at $40 up to $42 per share, compared with $43 at last night's close. The stock fluctuated very feverishly, but was vigorously supported. The preferred, on sales of 2,000 shares ran off 2⅜. Federal Steel, after a preliminary dip of ¾, rallied 1½. Tennessee Coal dropped 4 points and then rallied. National Tube and Colorado Fuel broke 1½. Otherwise the stocks in the group were quiet. Northern Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Pennsylvania and Erie 1st pfd. with losses of 1 to 1¼ were the only stocks in the railroad group to lose as much as a point.

The evidence of determined support in the iron stocks, especially Federal Steel, put a stop to the rush to sell stocks almost immediately. When the hesitation of the bears was perceived, there was an aggressive bidding up of prices in an effort to catch the large short lines put out yesterday. The bears joined in the buying and practically complete recoveries resulted all through the list. Federal Steel was lifted 1½ over last night's close, and Steel & Wire rose a fraction over last night. Aggressive strength developed in the southwestern group, where the demand for Missouri Pacific was on a large scale. Rallies in the group were from 1 to 2 points. St. Paul, Norfolk Western and Baltimore & Ohio pfd. also showed positive strength. Generally the rally lost its force when prices got back to about last night's level and prices were disposed to sag again; the market became dull.

Norfolk & Western, The B. & O. stocks and some of the grangers were lifted from 1 to 2 points above the low level and the steel stocks were well held. There was not much response elsewhere in the market which continued dull and sluggish and the high level was not well maintained. The bond market was quiet and irregular.

Money on call, nominally at 3½@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent. Sterling exchange, easier with actual business in banker's bills at $4.87½@4.87¾ for demand and at $4.83½@4.83¾ for 60 days. Posted rates, $4.84½@4.88@4.88½. Commercial bills, $4.83@4.83½. Silver certificates, 60½@61½c. Bar silver, 59⅝c. Mexican dollars, 47¾c.

COPPER.
$100 FOR $15.

A stock now selling in blocks of 100 shares for $15 (par value $100), will positively pay big dividents in a few months. For particulars address WILLIAM H. COE, New York and London. 71 Wall street, New York.

New York Stock Market.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Tob. Co.	104½	106	101½	103¼
Am. Steel Wire	77¾	81½	77¾	81½
Am. Steel Wire com	40	45	40	45
Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	107½	108¼	103¾	106¼
Atchison	27	27⅜	26	26⅝
Atchison pfd	70⅝	71½	69½	70¾
Am. Car. & F. Co.	14½	14½	14½	14½
Baltimore & Ohio	85	86⅞	83	85⅞
Brooklyn R. Trans.	73	74¼	71⅞	73½
Burlington	126½	127½	125	126¾
C. I. L.	27	27½	26¾	26⅞
Cont. Tob. Co.	29	29⅝	28½	29⅜
Col Fuel	44	44⅛	42⅝	44
Ches. & Ohio	32¼	32⅜	31⅞	32⅜
C., C., C., & St. L.	62½	63	62⅝	62⅞
Federal Steel	40	43⅜	40	43
Feder Steel pfd	69	69⅞	68¼	69⅝
General Electric	135¾	135¼	134	135
Hocking	38½	39	38½	38½
Hocking, pfd	66⅝	66⅞	66	66⅞
Lous. & Nash	85	85½	84⅛	85
Leather	12⅜	12½	12	12¼
Manhattan	96	96⅞	93½	94¾
Missouri	58⅝	60	58⅜	59¾
Mo. K. & T.	39	40¼	37¼	38⅞
Northern Pac.	58⅞	59¼	57⅞	58⅝
Northern Pac. pfd.	76⅝	77	76⅝	77
N. Y. Central	135¾	136½	134⅞	135¾
N. & W. common	38	38⅞	38	38⅝
Ont. & Western	24¼	24⅜	24	24¼
Penna	137¾	138⅛	136¾	137
Pacific Mail	31¾	33	31¾	33
People's Gas	104½	106⅛	102⅞	105⅝
Reading	19	....	....	19½
Reading, first pfd	61	61⅛	58	60½
Rock Island	110½	111⅛	109½	110⅞
Rep. S. & I. C.	18	18½	17	18
South. Ry., pfd	53	53¾	54½	53⅞
St. Paul	121	122¼	120⅞	121
South. Pacific	39	39⅞	38½	38⅞
Tenn. Coal and Iron	82	87	81	86½
Union Pacific	58¼	58½	56½	57¼
Union Pacific, pfd.	75⅞	76¼	75¼	75⅞
Wabash, pfd.	23½	23½	22⅞	23
W. L. E.	29¼	29⅞	29¼	29½

Government Bonds.

New York, April 17.—Government bonds irregular.

Refunding 2's, when issued	103
U. S. 2's registered	99½
U. S. 3's registered	109¾
U. S. 3's coupon	110
U. S. 4's (new) registered	132¼
U. S. 4's coupon	133¼
U. S. 4's (old) registered	114⅝
U. S. 4's coupon	114⅝
U. S. 5's registered	112½
U. S. 5's coupon	113¾

Live Stock.

Chicago, April 17.—Cattle — Receipts, 2,000; steers about steady; butchers' stock strong; good to prime steers, $4.90@5.90; poor to medium, $4.10@4.75; stockers and feeders, $3.40@4.85; cows, $3.00@4.50; cows, $3.00@4.50; heifers, 3.15@4.75; caners, $2.25@2.80; bulls, $2.80@4.25; calves, about 50c lower, $4.50@6.75; Texas fed steers, $4.00@5.25; Texas bulls, $3.25@3.75. Hogs—Receipts today, 12,000; to-morrow, 25,000; left over, 2,674; ten cents higher; top, $5.85; mixed and butchers, $5.50@5.80; good to choice heavy, $5.65@5.85; rough heavy, $5.50@5.60; light, $5.45@5.70; bulk of sales, $5.60@5.75.

East Buffalo, N. Y., April 17.—(Etrick Bros.' Special Report to The Blade.)—Hogs—Receipts, 15 cars; market strong on heavy, weak on light; Yorkers, $5.70@5.80; pigs, $5.35@5.40; mediums, $5.85@5.90; heavy, $5.95. Sheep—Receipts, 20 cars; market dull; nothing selling.

Stock Yards, Cleveland, O., April 17.—(Bower & Bower's special report to The Blade.) Hogs—Receipts, 20 cars; market opened strong to 10c higher; mediums, $5.85; Yorkers, $5.75; pigs, $5.15; stags and roughs, $3.75@5.10.

Detroit, April 17.—The demand for live cattle is quiet this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit live stock market: Prime steers and heifers, $4.50@5.00; handy butchers' cattle, $4.00@4.50; common, $2.50@3.50; canners' cows, $1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders, active at $3.25@4.75; milch cows, dull at $25@45; calves, active at $1.00@6.50. Sheep and lambs—Market dull and lower; prime lambs, $7.00@7.25; mixed, $5.00@6.50; culls, $3.00@3.50. Hogs are the leading feature in this market; light receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums, $5.50@5.60; Yorkers, $5.45@5.55; pigs, $5.05@5.10; roughs, $4.25@4.75; stags, one-third off; cripples, $1 per cwt. off.

The Oil Market.

Pennsylvania	$1.53
Tiona	1.67
Barnesville	1.21
Corning	1.35
New Castle	1.27
North Lima	1.18
South Lima	1.13
Indiana	1.13

WOOL MARKET.

New York, April 17.—Last week was dull in wool, but the reserve strength of the market was great. It was a week of little buying, and some manufacturers, who were thought to be short of stock, have not shown their hands. Western reports are to the effect that the new clip will be large, but this in no way lessens the stiffness which is found among growers when prices are broached. It is too early to test the rumors of higher prices, but as the clip gets forther along it will come to the test, and everything points to a prolonged season that will be slow in opening.

There has been considerable talk during the past few days of shaded prices on deals not reported, but there seems to be no real reason for believing that any dealer would care to go under quoted prices as the market is now, or that quoted prices are in any way too low. Almost every man who will go West is already in the field, but no one seems to be doing anything yet, and probably will not for some time.

Dealers are in no way alarmed by the rumors that some of the big woolen companies will do their own buying from the producers, and the conditions just now are not such as to invite any such experiment.

There is a general feeling that there will be more activity during the next two week than there was during the last two, but present conditions may continue until buyers have more thoroughly satisfied themselves as to what prices are apt to be when the new clip begins to move.

The prices of Ohio wool are:

	Cents.		Cents.
XX, etc.	36@37	⅜ blood comb	33@34
X	33@34	¼ blood comb	34@
Unmer'table	26@27	Coarse comb	28@29
Fine unw'shed	25@26	½ blood comb	21@
Fine Delaine	36@	⅜ blood comb	30@31
½ blood comb	34@35	¼ blood comb	@29

COTTON.

New York, April 17.—The cotton market opened steady with prices unchanged to 4 points lower, later in response to a poor showing by Liverpool. After the call the market showed small recuperative energy notwithstanding further bad weather reports from the central belt and a light movement at both the ports and interior towns. The heaviness was due in part to light flurries, selling for both accounts and a lack of Wall street support. New buying was extremely light, leaving the market dependent largely on the southern weather and crop news for support. Business was stagnant at times and most of the forenoon the professional accounting was in control. Warehouses exhibited gaunt order books and room brokers were almost equally destitute of activity. They sold the new and bought the far months.

Cotton futures opened steady at the decmline. April, $9.45; May, $9.58; June, $9.49; July, $9.46; August, $9.29; September, $8.40; October, $8.13; November, $7.96; December, $7.98; January, $7.99; February, $7.99; March, $8.03.

High Mark for Cotton.

New Orleans, April 17.—Spot cotton in this market again touched the high water mark of the season last Thursday, when middling cotton was once more officially quoted at 9 7-16c, the sales on this basis being 2,400 bales, including 850 bales to arrive. The spot market ruled steady at the advance, buyers showing more activity than for some days past and more willingness to make concessions, which factors were more disposed than ever to demand.

The future market, in anticipation of the holidays extending from Thursday evening till Monday morning, closed barely steady owing the heavy liquidation, which kept prices down to a level incommensurate with the advance in spots. May contracts clored at 9.32 to 9.31; Octobers at 7.84 to 7.85.

On March 15, when middling was quoted at the same price that it now is, May contracts sold as high as 9.55 in this market, and Octobers as high as 7.88. A comparison of the two quotations is interesting, and shows clearly the effect that the hand-to-mouth policy of the British spinners has produced on the future market here.